BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH OCTOBER 1839.

The *Berenice* arrived late last night with the London Mail to the 16th Sept. and the following Passengers.

H is Excellency the Baron de Candal the new Portuguese Governor General, Captain La Grange his Secretary, Major Jose de la Soqueira, Captain J. M. de la Noquaria, Major Alanoel de Silva Araujo, Captain J. M. de Calaca the Gentlemen of his suite, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Hoberlin, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bell and child, Miss Robertson, Mrs Oakes, Miss Roberts, Sir Henry Roper, A. S. Gladstone Esq, G. Allen Esq., Captain D. Etchevery, Capt. Hart 6th Regt. N. I., Capt. Agar Nizam's Service, Major Jervis Engineers, Capt. Reeves 2d Light Cavalry, A. B. Corfield Esquire C. S., Lieut. Walker Bengal N. I., A. D. Buchanan Esq. C. Bourchier Esq. Cadet, and 2 Roman Catholic Missionaries.

It is stated that the *Berenice* left Suez on the 11th instant, that is giving 19 days for the receipt of the Marseilles Packet of the 21st Sept., and yet we have no Galignani's later than the 7th of that month, nor have any, we believe, been received by others of a later date, though our London Journals reach to the 16th. Whether this has been accidental, or the result of the new Post Office arrangements, now partially in force, we do not know, but we feel it to be, in an especial degree inconvenient.

A letter we have from Alexandria dated the 14th Sept., makes mention of our August Mail by the Persian Gulph having duly reached that Port. Thus the whole three Mails, of June July and August, have been satisfactorily accounted for, and the Monsoon, *quoad* correspondence, set at naught.

By the way, we learn from Egypt that Mr. Waghorn had gone on a secret mission from Mahomed Aly to Constantinople, the nature of which, if not enjoined silence, we have hopes he will explain to us by next Packet. It would seem that he stands well in the old Pasha's favor and estimation. The accounts however of the Pasha's health are unfavourable, and it would not at all surprise us to hear that he had dropt off suddenly.

Our Readers will have much to interest them in the budget just received. We have given Extracts on all the leading topics as far as time and space admitted—the remodelling of the Administration, the appointments consequent thereon, the prorogation of Parliament and Queen's speech, the Debate on Idolatry in India, the discussions as to Eastern affairs, the state of Egypt, as appearing from our Correspondent's Letter, the particulars of the crisis in Spanish Affairs, and a great variety of miscellaneous matter, all interesting and new. Our London Correspondents letters are too voluminious, on this occasion, to appear earlier than our next publication. The latest dates from Bombay were to the 4th of July, Madras 24th and Calcutta 21st June. The Government mails of these dates did not reach London till 11 days after those transmitted through Mr. Waghorn,

Sir Henry Roper was this day sworn into Office, and will tomorrow take his seat on the Bench—His arrival was greeted by the Customary Salute.

A Salute was also fired in honor of His Excellency the Baron de Candal, and responded to by the Portuguese Corvette now in our Port.

FROM OUR EGYPTIAN CORRESPONDENT.

Alexandria, 10th Sept. 1839.

Every thing here remains in the same unsettled state as when we last wrote you—however Mehemet Ali is pursuing a steady line of Policy as regards Turkey and the Turks, and that he will not be swerved from it either by threats or promises is certain from the decisive manner in which he expressed himself some days back before the Consuls general, viz—he said in the most positive terms that he will not give up the Turkish fleet until a complete and radical change has been effected in the present Turkish System, and that Kosrow Pasha no longer holds the reins of Government. In fact all remains in the clouds respecting the future prospects of Turkey and Egypt,—it appears as if a mist was hovering over their future destinies in the form of European Intervention and Diplomacy, but that Mehemet Ali is fully determined to hold his *own*, and not give up one iota to the interventionists, unless their decision be guided by justice to himself and heirs, there is no doubt of, he has determined on crushing Russian influence in Constantinople by the extermination of Kosrow Pasha, and his colleagues—now it appears to all that the only effectual means of succeeding in this is by the strenuous and united exertions of England and France, and by their pursuing a firm and decided course in the present critical crisis—certainly not by the miserable and unmeaning Policy hitherto pursued at Constantinople and which is but the mirror of that acted upon in Downing Street. If we but unravel the late Proceedings (we cannot call it policy) at the foreign Office we can recognise but inefficiency, weakness, and inconsistency, in fact a system that has but tended to weaken us in the estimation of all nations, without any one good accuring therefrom either in a Political or Commercial point of view.

14th Sept—It is reported in town to day that Mehemet Ali is seriously ill, it is wonderful the effect produced on the Frank Population by this report, all is apprehension, and there is no doubt there would be just cause for it, if there was any foundation for the report. The Pasha has been indisposed, but we are happy to say is speedily recovering, and that there is no ground whatever of apprehension on that score.

15th Sept.—H. M. S. Brig Zebra arrived from Tenedos to-day, she brought despatches from Marshal Soult to the French Consul General, she left the British and French Squadrons off Tenedos, both Fleets combined making a force of 19 sail of the line, and about 20 small craft, all in readiness to act at a moments notice. Soult's despatches are not of the most flattering nature for the Pasha. The French Consul General (Monsr. Cochelet) having orders to demand in the most positive manner, that the Turkish fleet be given up, which he has postponed doing until the arrival of the next courier, when it is supposed Col. Campbell will have received similar orders from his Government. It is supposed that in case of the Pasha's refusal, the combined Fleets of England and France will make sail immediately for Alexandria,—however up to now every thing is quiet here, but Commercial affairs are at a stand still, nothing doing.

16th Sept.—It is rumoured that Jerusalem and El Haleel are in a state of insurrection, and that it will require the presence of Ibrahim Pasha to quell it—we are induced from the reports of some travellers lately arrived from Syria to place but little reliance on this report and that it is confined solely and wholly to a slight disturbance.

Mr. Waghorn left this city on 10th instant, for Constantinople on a mission of great importance from Mehemet Ali—this gentleman arrived from Suez on the 9th, after a Passage of 48 hours from that place to Alexandria—much good to this country is expected to result from this gentleman's political visit to Constantinople.

28th Sept.—Mr. Waghorn arrived at the Lazaretto yesterday from Constantinople, having been absent only 16 days—he was only 28 hours there, having had interviews with the British Ambassador, Lord Ponsonby and an audience of 2 hours with the Grand Vizier.

Some of our friends who have visited this Gentleman in Quarantine (Egypt has hitherto kept Turkey for Political reasons) of this place, state that his mission and its results will materially tend to the ultimate and more speedy adjustment of the great question, now on foot between these two powers, and in which *the five great Powers* have guaranteed to maintain Turkey's In-

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terests, which integrity (we maintain and have maintained) is gone for ever, however the Game of Goose is not yet played in full. We since learn that independent of Constantinople Mr. W. visited and landed at the following places in the above short space of time, viz.—Rhodes, Smyrna the Castles of the Dardanelles, Constantinople and Throrupia. In returning he again visited Smyrna and Rhodes as well as Scio, Cos, Cyprus, Beyrout and Jaffa.—Mr. W. was most graciously received at Constantinople by the Authorities, and he is the bearer of important communications to Mehemet Ali from them. We regret to state that his Highness is now on the Nile and in very ill health, but we trust to say in our next that he is himself again;—we will enveavour to gleau the full particulars of Mr. Ws. Mission and its results, and if possible give them to you in our next months letter. All we can learn at present is that the British and French Fleets were still at Tenedos inactive on the 20th Instant, they numbered 19 Sail of the line without Frigates, Steamers &c. &c.

Russia and Austria had declared that if Ibrahim Pasha marched on Contantinople they would each send out 100,000 men to oppose him. Russia also declared that if France and England forced their way up the Dardanelles, their fleet would also come to Constantinople, and their Army would move from Sabastapool on the same point. All was in Statu quo at that Date (20th Instant) in Constantinople, which place was quiet. The young Sultan is a mere puppet in the hands of Kosrew Pasha (the Vizier) at whose suggestion he had given a fête at the palace of sweet waters to the Children of Constantinople (educated at the mosques and schools) and *Turk like* crowned the whole with a most indecent exhibition of dancing *men* going through an ordeal, much more base in its obscenity then the dancing *Girls* used (or perhaps now do) to exhibit at the Doorgah Poogah festivities at Calcutta. A fire took place at Salonica on the 14th Instant which destroyed nearly the whole of the place to the amount of 18,000,000 milions of piastres. About £780,000 Sterling.

THE QUEEN.—"We have received from a correspondent resident at the Court of Brussels, and enjoying the entire confidence of that Court, a communication which enables us to state, in the most distinct and positive terms, that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between her Britannic Majesty and his Serene Highness the Prince Albert Francis, second son of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld. The August Prince whom so high and so auspicious a destiny awaits will shortly arrive in this country, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. He was born on the 26th of August, 1819, and is, therefore, three months and two days younger than her Majesty."—*Morning Post.* This report has been contradicted.

On the 27th of August Her Majesty in person prorogued Parliament with the following speech:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

"The public business having been brought to a close, I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

"I rejoice that a definitive treaty between Holland and Belgium, negotiated by the mediation of the Five Powers, has settled the differences between those two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it had so long been exposed.

"The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with regard to the affairs of the Levant. The Five Powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity af the Ottoman Empire, and I trust that this union will ensure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.

"It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intent upon preserving for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified when I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstandings between other powers.

"I have recently concluded with the King of the French a convention calculated to put an end to differences which have arisen of late years between the fishermen of Great Britain and of France. This convention, by removing causes of dispute, will tend to cement that union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe.

"I shall continue to pursue with perseverance the negotiations in which I am engaged, to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the Slave Trade, and I trust that, with the blessing of Providence, my efforts in so righteous a cause will be rewarded with success.

"I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my Minister from the Court of Tehran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the Government of Persia.

"In order to fulfil the engagements announced to you at the opening of the present Session, the Governor-General of India has moved an army across the Indus, and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you that the advance of that expedition has been hitherto unopposed, and there is every reason to hope that the important objects for which these military operations have been undertaken will be finally obtained.

"I have observed with much approbation the attention which you have bestowed upon the internal state and condition of the country. I entirely concur in the measures which you have framed far the preservation of order, the repression of crime, and the better administration of justice in this metropolis, and I have given a cordial assent to the bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which peculiarly required it, and for effecting the important object of generally extending and invigorating the civil power throughout the country.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

"I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the year.

"It has been with satisfaction that I have given my consent to a reduction of the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a relief and encouragement to trade, and that, by facilitating intercourse and correspondence, it will be productive of much social advantage and improvement. I have given directions that the preliminary step should be taken to give effect to the intention of Parliament, as soon as the inquiries and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed.

"The advantageous terms upon which a considerable amount of the funded debt has been converted into stock afford a satisfactory proof of the reliance placed on the credit and resources of the country, as well as on your determination to preserve inviolate the national faith.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

"It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to enforce the law against those who no longer concealed their design of resisting by force the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country.

"The solemn proceedings of courts of justice, and the fearless administration of the laws by all who are engaged in that duty, have checked the first attempts at insubordination; and I rely securely upon the good sense of my people, and upon their attachment to the constitution, for the maintenance of law and order, which are as necessary for the protection of the poor as for the welfare of the wealthier classes of the community."

Her Majesty was well received in her progress to and from the House.

THE MINISTRY.

The following are the Ministerial arrangements consequent upon recent changes in the Cabinet, the elevation of Mr. Spring Rice to the peerage as Baron Monteagle, the appointment of Mr. Poulett Thomson as Governor-General of Canada, and the resignations of Lord Howick and Mr. C. Wood:—

Lord J. Russell, Secretary to the Colonies.
The Marquess of Normanby, Secretary to the Home Department.
Lord Monteagle, Comptroller of the Exchequer.
Right Hon. F. Baring, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Right Hon. H. Labouchere, President of Board of Trade.
Mr. Thomas Wyse, Lord of the Treasury.
Mr. Robert Gordon, Secretary to the Treasury.
Mr. Moore O'Ferrall, Secretary to the Admiralty.
Mr. V. Smith, Under Secretary to the Colonies.
Mr. Baring, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir G. Grey, the Judge Advocate General, are to have seats in the Cabinet.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

IDOLATROUS WORSHIP (INDIA.)

The Bishop of London, on rising to move, pursuant to his notice for the production of certain papers relating to idolatrous worship in India, said, the question which he felt it is duty to bring under the attention and consideration of their lordships was one of vital importance to this country: it was a question of vital importance as affecting the Christian character of this country, and, as he firmly believed, of vital importance as regarded the permanency of British dominion in that vast country to which his motion had reference. He was aware that in this country there were persons who thought this question might affect the permanency of British dominion in India, but who did not entertain the same opinions as himself, because those persons thought the raising or mooting this question at all was likely to bring the empire of Great Britain in the East into jeopardy. From that opinion he (the Bishop of London) entirely dissented, and, on the contrary, he thought that nothing was so likely to shake the stability of that empire as the continuance of the existing most unsatisfactory state of things in that country; and he could not believe that a government which not only tolerated, but sanctioned, the continuance of idolatry—which not only sanctioned and encouraged it among the natives, but compelled a Christian people to give an unwilling sanction to it—could look for the blessing of Providence on acts which were so strongly opposed to the dictates of reason. It might be said that the question of idolatry was one in respect to which the government, ought to observe a strict neutrality, and he admitted that the most effectual way of impeding the progress of Christianity was to offer violence to the prejudices and feelings of those amongst whom it was sought and desired to plant it. But, on the other hand, he believed it was the clear and incontrovertible duty of this government, as Christians and members of a Christian state, to do nothing that should encourage the continuance of idolatry and superstition, still less to sanction by acts those proceedings which they knew to be inconsistent which Christianity. He believed the country at large, and he might include many of their lordships in the category, were but little aware of these idolatrous proceedings in India. About the year 1831 the subject began to occupy a considerable portion of public attention; and in consequence of the representations made by religious people and by some societies, the Court of Directors, in 1833, sent a dispatch, which did them the highest honour, and which embodied directions that would, if carried out in practice, have spared him (the Bishop of London) the necessity of now addressing their lordships. That dispatch, it was now well known, was the production of a nobleman, eminent for his benevolence and piety—he meant the noble lord lately at the head of the Colonial department—who stated in direct and distinct terms the duty of the government in India; and he (the Bishop of London) could not understand why that government had deviated from the principles therein recommended. The dispatch was signed by the Chairman, and by 13 of the Court of Directors, and he could not conceive that those individuals had not a *bonâ fide* intention that the directions contained in it should be carried out. If, however, they had merely signed it in their official characters, and with their hearts in an opposite direction, he could only say that they had trifled with their consciences, had deluded the Christian public. He, however, gave the directors full credit for entering into the spirit of the directions which emanated from the noble lord to whom he had alluded. The dispatch so signed went out; three years elapsed, and it did not appear that any steps were taken during that time to carry the directions it contained into effect, and in consequence the attention of the proprietors of the East India Company had been called to the subject, and a motion was brought forward by a proprietor to the effect that the directors be instructed to carry out effectually the directions set forth in the dispatch of the year 1833. That motion was, he believed, carried unanimously. After a further time, inquiries were again made as to what had been done in the matter, when it appeared that the directors had sent out to India for information as to the connection which the government there had, with the superstitions of the natives in relation to the pilgrim-tax, as to the employing troops in religious processions and festivals, and as to the financial interests of the country, the political measures of the government, and on their public character. Now, these certainly were very proper inquiries to be made, but if the Court of Directors, had been determined to carry into effect the directions of the dispatch of 1833, they ought not to have suffered three years to elapse without requiring this important information. (Hear.) Their course of proceeding since the period to which he adverted had been of a retrograde character, and he (the Bishop of London) had consequently taken the liberty of calling the attention of their lordships on two former occasions he (the Bishop of London) had received from the noble viscount at the head of the government the satisfactory assurance that a dispatch, which should satisfy the public mind on this important subject should go out to India. A dispatch, it was true, had gone out, but so far as he (the Bishop of London) could understand, it was anything but satisfactory, and, in point of fact, it contradicted and contravened the dispatch of Lord Glenelg, so far as it related to the compulsory attendance of troops in processions and at festivals. He thought it due to himself, after having spoken so strongly on these practices, to put their lordships in possession of one or two features of the connection of the government with idolatrous practices to which he objected. But first he would observe, that there could not be a greater mistake than to suppose, that amongst the experienced public in India there did not prevail anything like unanimity on the subject; be was quite sure, that even if the public voice in this country had been silent, the opinions of people in India would have made themselves heard. The people of India were not aware of any such dangers as those held out by the Court of Directors and their friends, as likely to arise from carrying out the Christian directions of the dispatch of the year 1833. One of the objections was as to the connection of the government with the pagoda funds. There had been a misunderstanding between some priests, who had been thought heterodox by other orthodox Brahmins, and the government had directly interfered, and had given a direct sanction to the idolatrous proceeding. Why not leave these pagoda priests to themselves? for it had not been even attempted to be shown that the slightest danger would arise from the government divesting itself of the entire management of such matters. That had been done in one or two instances to the entire contentment of the parties concerned, leaving them to the civil courts of the country if their rights were invaded. But why should he confine himself to the instances of one or two pagodas? for it had been done generally in the presidency of Bengal; there things were as they should be; the connection of the government with idolatry had been managed to be got rid of without danger in that great province, which comprised a population of 5 ,000,000; and why could not the same thing be managed among 20,000,000 of people in Madras and Bombay? The next evil complained of was the sanction which the government gave to religious processions and festivals by the compulsary attendance upon them of Christian troops. He knew he might be told that this was done out of compliment to the native prince, when going to offer sacrifice in his temple. That was not the case. If a guard of honour was sent to accompany the Rajah in his progress, and to pause at the entrance to the temple, there would be not so much reason to complain. But it was not the Rajah alone that passed in procession; the idol came with him, and the idol was saluted by the troops. So far from the compliment being alone paid to the Rajah, he was sure if a native was asked to whom the salute was offered, he would reply, "To the idol," and not to the Rajah. Such was the answer given by the Brahmins on these occasions. Was this course of proceeding consistent with the desire to bring the millions of benighted people of that country to the pure faith? Was it consistent to make professions of that desire, while in practice the government was ready to assist in paying homage to stock and stone! But why should Christian troops be compelled to assist in those ceremonies, so revolting to their consciences, when Mahommedan soldiers were not liable? That this was the case had been proved lately in the instance of a Subadar of a Mahommedan regiment in the British service, who refused to join in the processions and had been brought to a courtmartial. He urged reasons which would not have availed a Christian officer, and had suffered no inconvenience from his refusal. And yet at that time the officer, whose name appeared in the papers for which he (the Bishop of London) was about to move, found 19 Christian soldiers in confinement for having refused to perform a similar act which was equally against their consciences. While India was under the government of Mahommedans they never lent their troops in this way, neither did they interfere with the native religion, and he (the Bishop of London) contended that nothing short of that course by the British government would satisfy the public mind at home and abroad. What he wanted to see was something like an advancement on the part of the directors towards that consummation so devoutly to be wished. But instead of this, they had retracted the orders they sent out in 1833; they first censured the practice, and then withdrew their censure. What conclusion could the people of England draw from that circumstance, but that the Court of Directors did not feel disposed to fulfil the hopes of the public on this subject? There was another topic upon which he hardly knew how to speak in terms of moderation---he alluded to the offerings to idols made on the part of the government. It was notorious that such offerings were made by a Christian government. He had lately heard of an instance which was of so gross a character that he could scarcely believe it true, and therefore he would not relate it at present. But there was no doubt of this fact, that offerings were actually made to idols in the most solemn and formal manner by the servants of the East India Company on certain days of the year. Was it to be supposed that the Hindoos, who were not wanting in sagacity, indolent and ignorant though they might be, and immersed in the most degrading superstitions and immoral practices as they were, would not take notice of this inconsistency? Why they were in the habit of taunting our missionaries with these very things. (Hear.) He was persuaded that if the known principles of the constitution of this country were regarded, we should more effectually advance and strength our influence with the heathen population by something like a consistent and firm maintenance of them, coupled with moderation, than we could by a compromise of those principles. The kind of influence obtained by means of a compromise of principle was such as their Lordships might be certain would not stand in the day of trial. (Hear.) At this period of the session he felt that he ought not to enlarge upon this subject, and, indeed, nothing but its great importance had induced him to press it upon their lordship's attention. He would however, just allude to the case of a distinguished individual who had been treated, in connection with this important question, in a manner, he would not say unworthy of his character, but in a manner unworthy of a Christian government, and in a manner which was calculated to impede the progress of Christianity. In consequence of the dispatch to which he had alluded, Sir Robert O'Callaghan issued an order--and he was the more induced to do so because of the unfortunate death of a sepoy at an idolatrous festival--that no troops should be so employed except as a guard of honour to the Rajah thereby marking out the course of duty to be followed. When Sir Peregrine Maitland went out to take the command of the troops at Madras having heard of the order of Sir Robert O'Callaghan—having considered with some attention, and viewed with some apprehension, the compulsory attendance of troops at idolatrous festivals, it was no new subject either in this country or at Madras, and having received no new directions to depart from the instructions of the Court of 1833, he went out with the persuasion that it was his duty to carry out those instructions according to the spirit. That distinguished individual also consulted one of the directors—the Chairman, he believed, but certainly a leading person in the Court of Directors—on the principles which should govern his conduct in India. The gentleman whom he consulted put into his hands a book, in which he was informed he would find the principles laid down upon which the directors wished their officers to act. There was only one paragraph in that book which related to the subject now under discussion, which set forth that while those who did not profess Christianity should not be exposed to persecution, but should be protected, Christians also ought not to be compelled to comply with practices which their consciences disapproved; and that the neutrality of the government in religious question should be perfect, for while on the one hand, they should not force Christianity on the people, on the other hand they should not evince any approbation of idolatry. Now, was it possible to suppose when that distinguished person had this book placed in his hands, and when he found that Sir R. O'Callaghan had issued the order already mentioned, that in carrying out the principles therein set forth he was incurring the displeasure of the government? He believed, however, that the order was revoked by the government, and Sir P. Maitland, finding that he could not conscientiously proceed to discharge the duties of the post he occupied, placed at the disposal of the Court the command of the army at Madras and his seat in the council. The reply which he received was understood to be to the effect that he had tendered his resignation under anerroneous impression—nevertheless, his resignation was accepted. Amongst the papers for which he (the Bishop of London) now moved was the correspondence between the Court of Directors and Sir P. Maitland. There might be objections to the production of that correspondence upon grounds with which he was not acquainted; but if those objections came from the Court of Directors, he must say that it was due to the distinguished and gallant individual concerned that they should produce those papers, because in them was to be found the justification of a step which no military chief should take except upon strong grounds. He believed--but he spoke without any positive information--that the tendered resignation was not only accepted by the Court of Directors, but by another branch of the government. He should be glad to hear what the noble viscount at the head of her Majesty's government would say before he determined whether he should press for the production of these papers or not. He knew the arguments with which he should be met: he should be told that it would be unsafe to agitate this question in this country, and that persons here could not understand the bearing of it. But he saw nothing to awaken an apprehension, that by discussing this topic they would in the slightest degree endanger or impair the stability of the British empire in India. He had already pointed the attention of their lordships to one conclusive fact, that the practices in Bombay and Madras were unknown in the other presidencies; and he could not understand why, since there was no difference in their habits or religion, or religious observances, there should be a difference as to the interference of the British troops with their religious practices. What was safely done with 50 millions of people might be safely done with 20 millions. From the concurrent testimony of many wise and good men, who had lived in India, and well considered the subject, it was clear that hardly anything would more tend to cement the foundations and secure the continuance, and increase the influence of the British government in that country, than a firm, consistent determination on the part of the government not to interfere with the superstitious practices of the people—not to thwart or hinder their wishes, nor to withdraw any means of protection to which, by treaty or law, they were entitled, but at the same time, to refrain from all interference which could by possibility be construed into a sanction of idolatry. (Hear.) He was bound to say that the government had taken one step of which he approved; they had given directions for the discontinuance of the pilgrim-tax, that source whence the government had drawn an immense amount of money part of which went out again to the support of idolatry, and part remained an unholy addition to the gains of the company. The tax was abolished in the district of Allahabad, but there were many other cases in which revenues were drawn from idolatry; and was it not to deplored that a Christian government should seek to derive profit from the superstitions of idolatry, while professing to be the worshippers of the true God? And let it be remembered, that he spoke not merely of the the worship of idols in simple distinction from the worship of the true God, but of a system which included obscenities, barbarities, and crimes which found no parallel in all the pages of classical mythology (Hear. hear.) Nothing could exceed the atrocities which were committed under the name of religion in India. The consequence was the entire degradation of the character of the natives, untill they had become notoriously and proverbially regardless of truth and honour, so that no testimony given in a court of justice by a native Hindoo could be relied upon. (Hear.) He did not wish the prejudices of these people to be interfered with in any improper manner; but he would have every means used to let them see that we felt that we were in possession of a holier and a happier religion, which, if they embraced it, would be the means of promoting their prosperity here as well as their happiness hereafter. He would not have anything done which would lead them to think it was a matter of indifference whether they should embrace the true religion or live in the practices of idolatry. (Hear.) That appeared to him to be so plain, so clear, and so faultless a course, that he could nor anticipate what objections could be started against it, except those which were suggested by expediency. But if, indeed, we could secure our dominion of that vast territory—if we must be masters of that immense population, only at the expense of sacrificing the holines of our own religion, he confessed he would rather give up all; nay he believed all attempts to retain it would be in vain, if we acted upon such a principle; for he never could believe that a merciful Providence which had intrusted us with that empire for the purpose of carrying out its benevolent designs towards mankind, would keepit in our possession that we should abuse our power and our priviledge, and make that a dominion for Satan which we ought to convert into a kingdom for God. (The right rev. prelate was deeply affected at this part of the speech, and was loudly cheered.) He would now move for—

"Copies of so much of any dispatches sent by the Court of Directors to India since the 8th of August, 1833, as relates to the abolition of taxes in India connected with religious observances of the natives, or to the employment of Christian troops in the religious processions and festivals of the natives.

"Also, copy of the memorial sent to the Governor General from the Presidency of Madras on the subject of the attendance of christian troops at the religious processions and festivals of the natives; together with the appendix to such memorial.

"And also, copies of the dispatch of the 18th of October, 1837, to the Governor General in Council, No. 14, Revenue Department; and of Sir Peregrine Maitland's letter tendered to the Court of Directors, tendering his resignation of the command of the Madras army, and of his seat in Council."

Before he sat down he would trouble their lordships so far as to read to them the opinion of an individual who had resided long enough in India to take an accurate estimate of the question---one who was eminent-distinguished by his services in the cause of religion---the Bishop of Calcutta. The extract was from a charge delivered by that right reverend prelate in July, 1938: --- Before I quit the subject of missions, it may be proper for me to mention the great obstruction to the progress of the Gospel, which has been directed to be renewed by that remarkable dispatch of the Court of Directors of February, 1833, which did them so much honour, and which is, indeed, one of the most able and conclusive documents I ever read. What progress has been actually made in India itself, in carrying into effect the aboli ion of the pilgrim-tax, I am not informed. I observe that delay is creating feelings of sorrow and impatience in the generous hearts of British Christians. I can only say, rev. brethren, that everything we can properly do to direct and rouse public opinion, both here and at home, it is our duty to undertake. It is frightful to think, after all that Providence has done for us in India, that we should be still countenancing the most degrading and debased idolatries---should still be identifying ourselves with bloodstained car of Juggernaut; and should still be enlisting the Christian virtues of prudence, sagacity, fortitude, and perseverance, in arraaging the abominations, in preparing and decking out the pageants, of the grossest and most polluting idolatry. Thank God, were are exempt, on this side of India, from the personal and direct countenance which at Madras and Bombay the authorities are understood to be called up to give to heathenism and Mahometanism. I need not say that I honor Bishop Corrie for the manly and, his gentle nature, difficult part he took on this subject and I beg to be understood to partake, as metropolitan, in all the sentiments of the memorial, which he brought down such unmerited calumny on his name but which will ever be considered as amongst his highest enlogiums by all who estimate the duties of a Christian bishop." (Hear, hear.)

Viscount MELBOURNE said that he felt as deeply impressed as the reverend prelate who had expressed his sentiments with so much feeling with the very great importance of the subject which had been brought under their lordship's consideration. He was deeply impressed with its importance to the character of this country, to the great, and mutual, and future interests concerned (hear)—and to the vast empire we held in that part of the world. He did not in any respect agree with the general principles on which the reverend prelate contended the government of that country should be administered. He agreed that every respect should be shown to the religion of the country—that no disrespect, no insult should be offered; but at the same time he thought that no undue honours should be paid nor any homage offered to idolatrous practices. He would not enter further into the general consideration of this question on the present occasion, because he hoped that on it all parties were entirely agreed. The rev. prelate had given the house a history of the question from the time of the dispatch which had been sent out by the drectors, in 1833, down to last year, when he (Lord Melbourne), in answer to a question from the rev. prelate, informed him that measures were about to be taken by the Court of Directors which he trusted would prove effectual in obtaining the object sought for. It was with very great concern that he now heard from the reverend prelate that he considered those measures had not proved effectual. It appeared to him that the dispatch which had been laid before the other

house of parliament proceeded on principles which all must allow to be just, and which did in effect carry out those principles. The reverend prelate had alluded to the pilgrim tax. Now, the instructions with respect to that tax were as follow :—"We have again to express an anxious desire that you should complete, with as little delay as possible, the arrangements for the abolition of the pilgrim tax, and for discontinuing the connection of government with the management of funds connected with the religious institutions af India, so as to leave these matters entirely to the management of the priests." The course which had been taken was for the purpose of discontinuing these proceedings. The right rev. prelate had said that at present we maintained all their pagodas and managed their funds, and supported them; and the right rev. prelate had asked why not discontinue to support them and to collect their revenues? Why not leave them to collect their own revenues and to manage their own affairs? But he (Viscount Melbourne) would ask their lordships, could anything be more clearly laid down than this principle was laid down in the next passage of the paper to which he had just called their lordship's attention :—"It is more particularly desired that everything appertaining to all temples and other places of religious worship, and to the collection of the revenues derived therefrom, should be resigned into the hands of the natives of India." Why, was not this the very principle for which the right rev. prelate contended? it appeared that the interference of the public authorities in the religious ceremonies of the natives of India was prohibited by instruction No. 62 of the dispatch of the 20th of February, 1833. The substance of this instruction was, that it was considered that inconvenience had arisen from the construction of a previously-issued general order, the object of which was to prevent our troops from taking any part in the religious ceremonies of the natives; that it was thought that the attendance of musicians should be voluntary; and that there should not be any alteration whatever in the practice of sending escorts to attend the native princes to their places of public worship, inasmuch as the honour was intended for the individual, and not for the occasion. He (Viscount Melbourne) certainly thought that means should be taken to show that respect to individuals to which their station and rank entitled them and he did not think that at the present time it would be either prudent or wise to discontinue such marks of respect. He was glad to find that there was no material difference between the right rev. prelate and himself on this subject, and that, in fact, there was no difference which they might not expect to reconcile by future consideration and explanation. (Hear.) With respect to the papers which the right rev. prelate had moved for, he (Viscount Melbourne) had no objection to the production of the papers mentioned in two first paragraphs of his motion. But upon the whole, whilst he consented to the production of these papers, he considered that the letter of a general officer, stating the reasons of his resignation, was a document that ought not to be produced; and he put it to their lordships whether it would be wise of prudent to produce that letter. It appeared that when that gallant officer found himself unable to carry into effect his instructions he resigned his commission. There was no charge whatever against that gallant officer, nor anything which called for the vindication of his character. There were other reasons besides those he had stated which would make it improper to produce the letter, and he strongly hoped that the right rev. prelate would not press for its production. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of London would not press for the production of the document after what had fallen from the noble viscount.

Lord Brougham said, their lordships were all greatly obliged to the right rev. prelate for the able, eloquent, and touching manner in which he had brought this important matter under their consideration. He quite agreed in much that had fallen from the right rev. prelate, and thought that those religious ceremonies ought to receive no encouragement from the government. He felt, however, that he should not be doing his duty if he did not say that it was too unqualified a condemnation to state that the natives of India were not to be believed upon their oath in a court of justice. There were many natives of India of high character & in whom implicit confidence might be placed. From his attendance before the Privy Council, where cases relative to India were decided, he was able to speak from experience on this subject, and he should have been unjust to the natives of that country if he had not said this much in their defence.

The Bishop of LONDON said that the noble and learned lord must be aware that he had not included all the natives of India. There were many enlightened natives in whom perfect confidence might be placed, and his observations did not apply to those persons, nor did they include every one.

The Duke of RICHMOMD said, the noble viscount at the head of the government had not told them why, if it was safe to discontinue in one province all interference on the part of the authorities of India in the religious ceremonies of the natives, it was not equally safe to discontinue that interference in all. He held in his hand a document in which the character of those ceremonies was described. It was said in that document that the religious rites and ceremonies of the natives might be well termed scenes of folly, licentiousness, and cruelty, for they were of a character from which the most abandoned persons in Europe would revolt with horror. He confessed that he had never before imagined that such scenes could have been sanctioned by a Christian government. It was certainly not his desire to employ force, and he only wished that the government should afford facilities to the natives of becoming Christians, and that no encouragement should be given to their religious ceremonies. He must, however, say, that he could not understand the course which had been pursued by the government, or by the Court of Directors. After the dispatch which had been sent out in 1833, it appeared to him rather strange that such a course should have been adopted as had been pursued toward an officer who had resigned, because he had been prevented from carrying the intentions of that dispatch into execution. He therefore, wished to see the letter of his gallant relative produced, because, as it appeared to him, they ought to know the grounds on which that officer's resignation had been accepted. His gallant relative did not object to his resignation having been accepted, but the government had said that he had been mistaken, and he thought some explanation of this matter was necessary. Whatever might have been the grounds for having accepted the resignation of this gallant officer, he was persuaded that Sir P. Maitland had only done his duty as a soldier and a Christian, and he felt grateful to the right hon. prelate for having brought this subject in so able a manner under the consideration of their lordships, because he felt that a remedy ought to be applied to prevent the continuance of those revolting ceremonies.

The Duke of Wellington had served in India for a considerable length of time, but he had never seen, he had never heard of, anything so revolting in the religions ceremonies of the natives as had been described by the noble duke and by the right rev. prelate. The whole army, while he was in India, except about 50,000 men, consisted of idolators, but they were as good soldiers as could be found anywhere. They performed in the best manner whatever service was required of them and certainly at that time the object of the government and of every man in the service of government, was to avoid not only to interfere, but even to seem to interfere, in any manner, in the idolatrous rites and ceremonies of the country. He had seen none of the dispatches which had been alluded to and he must say that he had seen too much in his own experience to encourage the practice of producing documents of this description. He begged their lordships to recollect, that with the exception of about 20,000 of her Majesty's troops, and with the exception of the civil servants of the government, and the few European residents, there was not a man in India who was not an idolator, to manage and to regulate the affairs of that most extensive and important empire. He would intreat their lordships never to lose sight of that fact. He knew too, from experience, for he had seen the missionaries at work, the little progress which they made, and he knew at the same time that they created a good deal of jealousy. He warned government not to go too far in their measures against the idoltry of India, for the Indian empire was one of great importance, and they must not expect to convert 100,000,000 of idolators to our holy religion by the small means at their disposal. In regard to what had been stated by the noble duke (Richmond) relative to Sir P. Maitland, he could have no doubt that that gallant officer had resigned his command, as every honourable man ought, because he had found himself unable to perfrom what was required from him. There could be no doubt on that point. He had not seen the paper which had been alluded to, but he could have no donbt from what he knew of Sir P. Maitland that he had conducted himself as a man of honour and a soldier. In his opinion, however, the papers relative to those transctions were of such a peculiar nature, and of so delicate a character, that they ought not to be produced here, for if they were produced in this country they would certainly find their way to India. In his opinion, the noble viscont had not done quite right in consenting so readily to the production of these dispatches.

The Bishop of London said, his complaint was that the scruples of the Mahometans were respected, while the Christian soldiers were forced to attend those religious ceremonies. He should not press for the letter from Sir P. Maitland.

The Duke of Wellington said, there were Mahometans in all the armies, but he was not able to say the proportion to the Hindoos. He had no hesitation, however, in saying, that the Hindoos generally predominated, and particularly in the army of Fort St. George, and he never remembered any question on this subject having been raised.

After a few words from Lord Lismore,

A Noble Lord on the opposition benches said, he wished the noble viscount at the head of the government to inform the house why the interference of the Government in the religious ceremonies of the natives had been countenanced in one place, when they had been discountenanced in another?

Viscount Melbourne had not denied that the same regulations might be applied to all parts of the country.

The motion was then put, and the documents moved for ordered, with the exception of the letter from Sir P. Maitland.

FARTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Aug. 21.—In the Peers last night, Lord Brougham begged to ask a question of his noble friend at the head of her Majesty's government, relative to recent intelligence which had been received from the Levant. After a cursory reference to former conversations which had taken place in this House on the subject, and which was not very clearly understood in the gallery, the noble and learned lord said that an impression had obtained, that there had not been that vigorous attitude assumed by the agents of her Majesty's government in the East, which might have been expected to have kept peace between the two parties. It seemed to be believed, also, that the peace on the late occasion, to which he referred, had been broken, not by Mehemet Ali, but by the Porte; and the wonder was, that he should have ventured upon such an expedition with such an inadequate force as he was known to possess. He believed that a great deal of erroneous impression had gone abroad as to the efficiency of the Turkish forces, and the comparative weakness of those of Mehemet Ali, which this occurrence would serve to disperse. After these few remarks, he begged to ask his noble friend, first, whether from information received by her Majesty's government, it was correct that a total defeat of the Turkish force had taken place, and secondly, whether his noble friend was still of opinion that every means had been used by the representatives of her Majesty in these parts, to prevent hostilities?

Viscount Melbourne said, that it was impossible for him to deny that the expectations which he had formerly thought himself justified in announcing, of the maintenance of tranquillity in the East, had not been realised. With respect to the questions which party had commenced hostilities, or what had led to them, it appeared to him that these were points which it would be vain and useless to inquire into. It was unquestionably true that the action to which his noble friend referred had taken place between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, but he believed, from accounts which he had seen, that the victory on the part of the latter had not been so complete as had been represented. It was also true that the Turkish fleet had left Constantinople, and placed itself in the hands of the Pacha of Egypt. His noble and learned friend had also asked him what hopes he entertained of being able to support and maintain the power of the Sultan. His answer to this was, that their hopes of preserving the integrity of the Ottoman empire, which he esteemed as a very great object, mainly rested on the co-operation of the five great powers, and their resolution to act together cordially for that purpose. With respect to the conduct of her Majesty's representative authorities in the East, he (Viscount Melbourne) begged to say that there was no foundation whatever for any notions which his noble and learned friend seemed to entertain; on the contrary, he believed that every exertion had been made by them, with the most sincere desire of maintaining peace between the parties; and further, that no representations had ever been received from them, of there being any probability of a different result. In short, no part of their conduct had been such as to warrant a suspicion that they had been less anxious to prevent hostilities than their instructions required of them.

Lord Brougham expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation given by the noble viscount.—The Duke of Wellington said, that he had seen one report of the recent action in the East; one of the most beautiful accounts which he had ever ready of anyan gagement; the only fault he could find in it was, that there was not a single word of truth in it from beginning to end [a laugh].

In the Commons, Mr. Hume wished to know from the President of the Board of Control whether there would be any further division of the Deccan prize-money, and if there was, when it was likely to take place.—Sir John Hobhouse had no other answer to give to the question than that which he had offered to a similar interrogatory at the commencement of the session, namely, that as far as related to the home authorities, everything that could be done had been done towards the distribution of this money. He might add, that any further division that would take place would in all probability be extremely small.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer could assure the honourable member and the house, that there had been no delay on the part of the home authorities or the trustees, whose attention to their duty had been most earnest and unremitting.

Aug. 22.—In the Commons last night, Capt. Bryant gave notice of his intention in the next session to move for an increased grant to the Duke of Sussex [hear, hear!]

Aug. 23.—Last night Lord Palmerston gave the strongest assurance that the arrangement entered into by the five powers for the settlement of the Eastern question will at all events have the important effect of preserving the peace of Europe. His lordship stated that on the 28th of last month a "collective note" was presented to the Porte by the representatives of the five powers, in which it was stated, that these powers "were agreed generally as to the affairs now pending between Turkey and Egypt; and that they were instructed to request the Porte to suspend any negotiations with Mehemet Ali, and not to proceed therein without the knowledge and concurrence of the five powers." This note, his lordship added, was received by the Porte with great thankfulness.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

On the 14th August a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Lieutenant-General Sir J. Nicolls, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India.

The Right Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe and suite, sailed from Portsmouth in H. M. S. *Curacoa* on the 13th August, for Jamaica.

The demise of E. Ironside, Esq., late Member of Council at Bombay, and of Gen. Sir T. Dallas, C.B., Madras Cavalry, are announced.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday, 31th inst., contains the following :—

"The Queen has been most graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieut.-General Sir John Keane Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order."

On the 29th August letters and papers from Bombay 4th July, and Calcutta the 18th June, were received in London through the agency of Mr. Waghorn. The remainder of the mail, *via* Falmouth, arrived on the 9th September.

H. M. S. *Druid*, Capt. Lord John Churchill, has sailed for New Zealand and the East Indies. It is said that the hands will not be permitted to shave during the voyage.

The under-mentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East India Company's Service, to have the temporary rank of Ensigns during the period of their being placed under the command of Colonel Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining:—Harry Wainwright Bax Bell, gent.; Harry Rivers, gent.; Thomas Somerville Irwin, gent; William Elliot Morton, gent.

The *London Gazette* of Friday, 9th inst., contains a notice that the Queen has been pleased to grant to Captain Benjamin Bazil Shee, 47th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, and Lieut-Colonel in Persia, her Royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun of the first order, which the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his services before the enemy while in the Persian army.

A vacancy has been caused in the Direction of the East India Company, by the demise of Josias Du Pre Alexander, Esq. Mr. James Weir Hogg, Gen. Robertson, Col. Sykes, and Col. Galloway, announced themselves candidates, and stated their determination to go to a ballot. A ballot took place on the 11th, when the numbers stood—

Mr. Hogg	795
Col. Galloway	399
Col. Sykes	373
Gen. Robertson	287

Mr. Hogg was therefore elected. Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, Mr. J. C. Whiteman, Sir J. Bryant, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Daniell, and Major Oliphant had declared themselves candidates, but withdrew upon this occasion.

The East India Company's armed steamer *Sesostris* was launched on the 10th September; she is to be commanded by Capt. Moresby. The *Cleopatra* and *Queen* are expected to sail early in November.

The British India Society is beginning to extend its labours. Major-Gen. Briggs and Mr. G. Thompson have been on a deputation to Glasgow, where their success was undoubted; the latter gentleman is now engaged upon the business of the society at Manchester.

The *Vernon* takes out a quantity of sheet lead for tea-chests, very superior to that used by the Chinese, which is always more or less porous, and consequently allows the aroma of the Tea to escape. This is the first shipment made by the Assam Company.

There is nothing particular to notice in the matter of Overland steam. A night or two before the close of the Session Mr. M. Phillips moved for the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, but was refused by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, on the ground that it was private. As it is now generally known that the sole difficulty to the efficient carrying on of the scheme recommended by the Committee appointed at the last general meeting, exists on the part of the Court of Directors, memorials will be immediately forwarded to that body from all the mercantile places in the United Kingdom, preparatory to a strong remonstrance to Parliament on the subject.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have engaged the ship, Viscount Melbourne, for the conveyance of troops to Bengal. She will sail from Gravesend with 108 men, including the regulated number of women, about the 1st of next month. The above draft will exhaust the number of men belonging to the depots of regiments serving in Bengal, who are fit for embarkation for that Presidency.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Sesostris.—The launch of this beautiful vessel took place on Tuesday from the dockyard of Mr. Pitcher, at Northfleet. The Sesotris is one of a class built by order of the East India Company, for the express purpose of protecting their trade in the Indian seas. She is a magnificent vessel, of the highest order of naval architecture, and is altogether worthy of the important post assigned to her. Shortly after the launch was over, the directors and their friends returned to Blackwall, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided at Lovegrove's, the Brunswick Hotel, over which Sir Robert Jenkins, G. C. B. and M. P., presided. After the usual loyal toasts were given, the chairman, in proposing the health of Captain Moresby, the skilful and experienced officer to whom the directors had intrusted the command of the Sesostris, took occasion to call attention to the great importance of giving perfect security to the trade with India by means of armed steamers. The engines of the Sesostris are quite ready for fixing. It is the intention of the directors to forward her without loss of time to her destination.—*Times, Sept.* 13.

In some of letters written from the Indian army advancing upon Cabul, great complaints are made of preference shown by the Commander-in Chief of the Queen's troops over the East India regiments, in the selections for service, by which the latter are precluded from their fair share of the promotions to which the chances of war may lead. This is a grievance which officers in any department, either of the army or navy, will readily enter into, and if it should really appear, on inquiry, to exist, it should demand instant attention from those who desire the welfare of the country, which must ever mainly depend on the efficiency of the military service. To illustrate the point at issue, it is enough to quote a passage from a letter written by one of the East India Company's officers, whose phrases cannot be better chosen for the purpose, and which says—"We are full of groans about the treatment of our old officers whenever an army is formed for service. Every opportunity is taken of degrading *our* officers. There are 10 Queen's regiments in Bengal, and there are 99 regiments and battalions in the Company's service, and yet, whenever our troops move for service, *they* have the 'lion's share.' At Bhurtpore they had six general officers, including the Commander-in-Chief, while we had only one, General Adams, and he was only a brigadier; both the brigadiers of cavalry were Queens officers. In Ava, including Arracan, that is, in the Burmese war, five general officers of the King's service were employed, and none of ours. In the army of the Indus Sir John Keane commands, and the following general officers are employed in the command of divisions:—Major-General Cotton (Queen's), the Bengal Infantry; Major-General Willshire, the Bombay Infantry; Major-General Thackwell, the Bengal Cavalry division, his corps being at Martaban, while Nott, who is Queen's Major-General, but a company's officer, is only a brigadier, and is left behind. The disgust which all this occasions, is, I assure you, deeply felt. Memorials have been sent home about it. It is the most cruel blow, bacause the most degrading to the whole army, that has ever been inflicted. The Horse Guards are, of course, delighted." Such letters as these, as has already been intimated, must force attention, but it is difficult to collect from them where the fault lies, whether in the Commander-in-Chief's office at home, or the board in Leadenhall-street. If publicity, however, is but freely given to them, it cannot long remain in doubt on what quarter the responsibility should fall.—*Times, Sept.* 13.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by Viscountess Barrington and the Hon. Miss Gore, arrived at Marlborough-house at half-past 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, in a carriage-and-four, from her residence, Bushy-house, Bushy-park. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, attended by Madame d'Hooghvorts and the Hon. Colonel Cavendish (Clerk-Marshall), arrived soon after 10 o'clock at Marlborough-house, in a carriage and four, from Windsor Castle, and breakfasted with the Queen Dowager. Shortly afterwards the Queen of the Belgians, attended by Madame d'Hooghvorst and the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, went in one of the Royal carriages to visit and inspect several of the public buildings of the metropolis. Her Majesty passed our Waterloo-bridge and London-bridge to the Tower, and inspected the armoury and the several offices, and afterwards visited the St. Katharine Docks and Guildhall; returning from the city, Her Majesty visited Whitehall Chapel, the House of Lords, Westminster Abbey, and Westminster-hall. From the last-named edifice Her Majesty proceeded, at 4 o'clock, to Marlborough-house.

The Queen Dowager went in the morning to Kensington, and visited the Princess Sophia, returning to town in the afternoon to receive the Queen of the Belgians.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians took leave of the Queen Dowager and left town at half-past 4 o'clock attended by Madame d'Hooghvorst and the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, on her return to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Viscountess Barrington and the Hon. Miss Gore, left Marlborough-house at half-past 5 o'clock in a carriage and four, and returned to Bushy-park.

The Princess Augusta left Bushy-house on Saturday morning for her residence Frogmore-lodge, near Windsor, where her Royal Highness remained to lunch and in the afternoon went to Bagshot-park, on a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester.

Mr. Rowland Hill had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday in Downing-treet.

Despatches were receibed yesterday at the Colonial-office from Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, from Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia, and from Lieutenant-Colonal Reid, Governor of Bermuda.

Windsor, Sunday.—Her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, attended divine service this morning in St. George's chapel.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Markham, from Eccles astes, chap. 9, verse 11. The Hon. and very Rev. the Dean and the Rev. Mr. Markham officiated at the altar. The minor canon was the Rev. Mr. Gore. The musical service was Boyce in C; Mr. Musgrove's Sanctus and Commandments; the Creed was King's in F; and the anthem "Ponder my words" (Corfe). Among the visitors and Royal suite attending the service were the Dowager Countess and Lady Frances Cowper, Lady Lyttelton, the Hon. Miss Pitt, the Hon. Miss Spring Rice, the Earl of Surrey the Hon. William Cowper, and Sir Robert Otway.

The Queen promenaded on the terrace of the Castle this evening, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, and attended by most of the Royal visitors, including Viscounts Melbourne and Palmerston, with the Ladies and Officers of the Household in waiting.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington is expected to arrive at the Castle to-morrow, and it is thought will remain until Wednesday. There will be an evening party to-morrow at the Castle.

The Queen of the Belgians, attended by Madame d'Hooghvorst, the Earl of Fingall, Count d'Aerschet, M. Van Praet, and Count Moerkerke, attended divine service this morning in the Catholic chapel at Spittal.

King Leopold returned last evening from Claremont to dinner, and the Queen of the Belgians returned from a visit of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and joined the Royal dinner party.

The French Ambassador and the Counties Sebastini took their departure for town yesterday morning. In the afternoon the following distinguished visitors arrived at the Castle:—The Dowager Countess and Lady Fanny Cowper, Lady Isabella Wemyss, and the Hon. W. Cowper.

The Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening is expected to include the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, the Belgian Minister and Madame Vander Weyer, the Dowager Countess and Lady Fanny Cowper, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Parlmerston, Sir H. Seymore, Madame d'Hooghvorst Lady Lyttelton, Lady Charlotte Dundas, the Hon. Miss Pitt, the Hon. Miss Spring Rice, Lady Harriet Clive, Baroness Lehzen, Colonel and Lady Isabel a Wemyss, the Hon. W. Cowper, Count d'Aerschot, Count Meerkerke, the Earl of Fingall, M. Van Praet, the Earl of Surrey, the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, and Sir Robert Otway.

The Earl of Uxbridge joined the Royal dinner party at the Castle last evening.

NEW ELECTIONS.

In consequence of the recent changes in the ministry vacancies have occurred in the representation of Cambridge, Manchester, Portsmouth, Tipperary and Waterford.

The election at Cambridge took place on the 6th inst. The candidates were Mr. Manners Sutton, the son of Lord Canterbury and Mr. Gibson, the late member for Ipswich. Mr. Sutton came forward in the Conservative interest; Mr. Gibson sought the suffrages of the Whigs and Radicals. Upon the hustings, Mr. Sutton declared himself a friend to Education, but a foe the government scheme: he supported the Corn laws, because the repeal of those laws would throw poor men out of employment, and render England dependent upon foreign nations for food. He resisted the ballot, because it would not produce secrecy of voting, and would tend to spread immorality. Mr. Gibson, on the contrary, put himself forward as the advocate of Liberal Measures, and entered at considerable length into a statement in vindication of his recent convers on from Conservatism to the more sweeping tenets of the Whigs and Radicals. He openly charged his opponent with bribery. The town was in a state of very considerable excitement. The Conservatives were active: the Whigs, hitherto predominant, were confident of success. The result was most unexpected. At the close of the poll the numbers were, for Mr. Sutton 717—for Mr. Gibson 617. Mr. Sutton was accordingly returned by a majority of 100. Mr. Gibson intimated his intention of demanding a scrutiny. There was a good deal of fighting in the course of the day, but no serious injuries were inflicted.

At Manchester the candidates were Mr. R. H. Greig brother-in-law to Mr. M. Philips the sitting member, Sir George Murray, and Colonel Thompson. Mr. Greig, who was abroad upon the Continent, was put forward by his friends as a Liberal Whig,—Sir George Murray announced himself as the advocate of Conservative principles, and referred to his past political life as entitling him to the support of an enlightened constituency.—Col. Thompson was the unmixed radical. A mistake on the part of the Sheriff as to the proper returning officer occasioned much difficulty, and gave rise to the singular circumstance of *two* elections taking place for the same member. The Sheriff addressed the precept to the old Boroughreeve; but under the new act of incorporation, the Mayor claimed to be the returning officer, and applied to the Home Office on the subject. In consequence of this application, the Sheriff received orders to transmit another precept to the Mayor, and to revoke that of the Boroughreeve. The Boroughreeve, however, questioning the validity of the charter of incorporation, refused to give way, and the consequence was, that two elections took place. The Boroughreeve appointed the 6th inst. as the day of polling:—The Mayor appointed the 7th. Notwithstanding the confusion to which this circumstance was calculated to give rise, the election passed off peaceably.

Under the Boroughreeve's nomination the numbers polled were, for:—

Mr. Greig	3,096
Sir Geo. Murray	2,969
Col. Thompson	63
Majority for Mr. Greig	127

Under the Mayor's nomination the numbers were:—

Mr Greig	3,421
Sir Geo. Murray	3,156
Majority for Mr. Greig	265.

Col. Thompson refused to go to the poll on this second occasion, contending that Mr. Greig's election in the first instance was illegal, inasmuch as that he had not been present to make the declaration of qualification.

At Portsmouth Mr. Francis Baring, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, was re-elected without opposition.

At Waterford Mr. Wyse was not opposed.

The election at Tipperary is fixed for the 16th inst. A Conservative candidate is spoken of; but Mr. Sheil's re-election is looked upon as certain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of Lord Rendlesham.—The Right Hon. and Rev. William Lord Rendlesham expired about 11 yesterday, at his seat Rendlesham House, after a few days' illness His lordship was in his 43d year, and has died without issue. The Hon. Frederick Thellusson, a twin brother of the deceased lord we believe, succeeds to the title.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

Sep. 9.—Mr. P. Thomson's appointment to the government of Canada has not given universal satisfaction; an address to the Queen, praying it may be cancelled, have been agreed upon in both London and Glasgow, and the Liverpool merchants do not seem fully to approve it—Her Majesty has decided the peerage of "Brave," a considerable time in abeyance, in favour of Mrs. Otway Cave, the mother of Mr. Robert Otway Cave, M. P. for the county of Tipperary. For the Brave peerage there were other claimants.—Her Majesty has been pleased to give the "Camoys" Peerage to Mr. Stonor, who has proved to be the representative of the elder coheir. This peerage has been long in abeyance. There were two other claimants, one of whom was Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.

Sep. 14.—Mr. P. Thompson and Gen. Sir R. Jackson have sailed in the *Pique* for Quebec.—The *Erebus*, Capt. Ross, and the *Terror*, Capt. Crosier, have sailed on the antarctic expedition. These vessels are fitted up with every care for the health and comfort of the crews and so contrived, that either extremity or the middle may be stove in, and yet the remainder be a safe hold for the crew.

Mr. Wyse has been returned for Waterford.

Lieutenant-General John Maister has been appointed to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Samford Whittingham, K. C. B and K. C. H.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Anthony Angelo has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Police, under the New Police Act, for the borough of Bolton, at a salary of 500*l.* a year.

It is stated that Mr Spring Rice, lately created Lord Monteagle, is to get another step in the Peerage as Viscount Shanid, the name of a barony in the county of Limerick, where the chief part of his property is situate.—*Times.*

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Michael MacTurk, Esq., of British Guiana.—*Gazette.*

The following officers are to form the personal staff of the new Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Canada, Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K. C. B.:—Lieut. Colonel Sir Charles Routlege O'Donnell, of the half-pay unattached, is to be his Military Secretary; and Captain Brooke Taylor, 81st Regiment, and Ensign H. L. Warre, his Aides-de-Camp.

The *British Queen* sailed last week with 220 passengers, who paid something more that 10,000*l.* for their passage money, independent of nearly 5,000*l.* for goods freighted.

The Right Hon. Poulett Thomson, the Governor of Canada, and suite, embarked on Friday on board the *Pique*, which immediately sailed upon her destination.

The Queen has appointed Edward Porter, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Bahia; and Goodschall Johnson, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Antwerp.—*Gazette of last night.*

—Lieut.-General Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K. C. B., Colonel of the 31st Food, has been appointed to the command of the forces in Canada, in the room of Sir John Colborne, who is returning home.

—Mr. Wyse, the new Lort of the Treasury, is married to a niece of Napoleon, by whom he has two children.

—The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon John Gordon Wilkinson, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society.—*Gazette.*

—On Friday, the 23d ult., in the County Court Perth, James Blair Oliphant, of Gask, was served heir to the Oliphant Peerage, before the Sheriff.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

(From the *Staffordshire Examiner*, of Sept. 14)

The ministerial arrangements have not yet been completed. We are enabled to state that Mr. Macaulay has followed the example set him by Lord Clarendon, in declining to hold an office to which a seat in the Cabinet was not attached. Sir G. Grey has also declined the proffered seat in the Cabinet, unless, as it is reported, he receives an appointment of higher rank than that of Judge Advocate General. Mr. Ward, the able member for Sheffield has been offered, and has declined the office of Secretary to the Board of Control vacant by the elevation of Mr. R. Gordon to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. It is understood that Mr. Wood has definitively resigned the Secretaryship of the Admiralty, but as yet no successor has been appointed. The office of Secretary of War, vacant by Lord Howick's regination is not yet filled up and we have not heard the name of his lordship's probable successor. While on this subject we may mention that the appointment which we stated a fortnight since to have been offered to Earl Clarendon was the Mastership of the Mint, in which there has been a vacancy for a considerable period.—*Standard, Sept.* 16.

Death of Lord Walsingham.—We regret to announce the death of this highly-respected nobleman, at his seat, Merton-hall, Norfolk. His Lordship was in holy orders: Archdeacon of Surrey, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Fawley, Southampton. The noble and rev. peer was in his 62d year, and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother George, the third Lord, who was unfortunately burnt to death, at his house in Harley-street, on the same day that his lady met her death in consequence of the same accident. Lord Walsingham married a daughter of Dr. North, Bishop of Exeter, and is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, the Hon. Thomas de Grey, now Lord Walsingham.

It is expected that he Imaum, 72 (the ship presented to King William IV., by the Imaum of Muscat) will shortly be ordered for commission, to relieve the Wellesley, 72 in the East Indies

The following is the comparative force of the English and French fleets at the Entrance of the Dardanelles :—

French.	Guns.	English.	Guns.
Montebello (Rear-Admiral Lalande.)	120	Princess Charlotte (Adm. Sir R. Stopford)	104
Hercule	109	Rodney	92
Jena (Rear-Admiral Lassusse)	90	Asia	84
Santi-Petri	90	Powerful	84
Diademe	90	Bellerophon	80
Jupiter	90	Vanguard	90
Trident	86	Talavera	74
Triton	86	Maiden	74
Genereux	86	Pembroke	74
Total	847	Total	756

The ship Vernon, bound to India, which we mentioned in our last as being fitted with a small steam apparatus, is now at Spithead, bound to India, and will probably sail to-morrow. She is a fine vessel of 170 feet in length, 36 feet beam, draws less than 16 feet water, and has on board a cargo of 1,000 tons. She recently steamed from the East India Docks to Gravesend in two hours and 50 minutes, being 20 minutes less time than the Thomas Grenville, a similar sized ship, though in tow of a tug-vessel of 100 horse-power. On her passage off Brighton, she made good seven knots an hour against a headwind. The steam apparatus is entirely confined to the main deck, between the fore and main hatch-ways, and does not at all interfere with the hold. In breadth it occupies only 10 feet. She takes 170 tons of coal to sea with her, which will keep her engines at work for more than six weeks. She belongs to Messrs. Wigram and Green, and, has 34 passengers on board.—*Times, Sept.* 16.

Funeral of the late Duke of Nassau.—On the 26th of August, at six, a.m., the hearse moved from Kissingen, through Bruckenau, Schluchtern, and Hanau, towards Wilbel, which it reached at six, p.m.

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Thence it continued its route by Bonamez, Homburgh, Usingen, to Weiburgh. At Bonamez, on the Frankfort territory, it was escorted by a party of cavalry to the frontier of Homburgh, where Prince Gustavus, the Landgrave's brother, accompanied it to the limits of the Landgraviate. At the frontier of Nassau the body was received by the Court Marshal, Baron de Rose, and several persons of the Court, accompanied by a battalion of infantry. The hearse reached Weilburgh on the 30th, at ten, a.m., and was received by Bishop Heidenrich and the Protestant and Catholic clergy. A vast concourse of persons from Wiesbaden and other parts of the duchy had assembled on the occasion. At four p. m. the body was conveyed with great pomp to the church, amidst the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. After an oration, delivered by Bishop Heidenrich, the corpse was lowered to the ducal vault, and placed by the side of the late dutchess, who died on the 6th of April, 1837. At the moment this last part of the mournful ceremony took place their Serene Highness Duke Adolphus, Prince Maurice, and the brother of her Royal Highness the Duches were suddenly observed in the church. Their sorrow and the tears which they shed made the most affecting impression upon the persons who had thronged to these melancholy rites.

Sir Henry Fane having resigned the office of Commander in Chief in India, the following officers return to their regimental duties:—Capt. Michell, 3rd Foot, Lieut. Yea. 98th, and Lieut. Fane, 17th.

Death of Sir John Brydges.—We have to announce the demise of this gallant officer, which took place on Friday last, at his seat, Wotton Court, Kent. Sir John was in his 75th year, and was Captain of Sandgate, Castle, and a Commissioner of Dover Harbour. He was brother-in-law to the late Marquiss of Waterford, and to the Lord Primate of Ireland. having married, April 14th 1816, Lady Isabella Anne Beresford, eldest daughter of George, the first Marquis.—*Times Sept.* 11.

SPAIN.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of Saturday night contains the following:---

"TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

"THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE 20TH MILITARY DIVISION TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Don Carlos has dismissed the whole of his Court and his ministers. He has returned to Lecumberri.

"M. M. de la Pescina, Erro, &c., have taken refuge in France.

"The Navarrese battalions commit every species of excess. General Moreno was shot yesterday at Urdax."

Don Carlos was on the 1st at Lecumberri, from which place he addressed the Basque provinces and the people of Navarre in the following proclamation:---

"Secretariat of State and Ministry of Grace and Justice.

'People of Navarre and the Basque provinces (Biscay. Alava, and Guipuscoa)!

"The most infamous treasons has been consumated, and the traitor announces it to you by his proclamation with insolent effrontery. It is for foreign gold, and at the vile price of the preservation of some ranks, that you have been sold, and with you your God, your King, your country, and your *fueros*. The traitor abstains from communicating to you the conditions of the infamous bargain, which he calls a treaty of peace. Know then, that the following are the conditions stipulated at Bergara with Esparteiro on the night of the 28th to the 29th:---

"1st. Preservation of rank and of military and civil employs, with permission for the officers to continue to serve, giving to those who do not wish it unlimited *congé* or retirement, and to those who shall prefer to go abroad four months, pay in advance.

"2d. The volunteers are to lay down their arms at a banquet to be given to the two armies, and that all the effects of war, provisions &c, are to be delivered to the enemy.

"3d. The prisoners are to have the same as the corps to which they belong.

"For what concerns the *fueros*, Esparteiro has openly declared that neither he nor his government can preserve them. The only concession he has made in this respect is confined to a promise to use his influence with the Cortes for their preservation. Have you ever known such perfidy? People, Basques, and Navarrese, choose between your King and the traitor, who thus answers in so vile a manner to the confidence reposed in him. Between your duty and your dishonour, and, finally, between the wise and just government of our fathers, or that of the immoral and disorderly one of Madrid, your decision, your innate loyalty, and your constancy, will leave no doubt as to your choice; and in following your King you may be certain that his Majesty will not abandon you in your dangers and in your fatigues until the establishment of a true peace, proportioned to your sacrifices during the space of six years.

"Royal Head-quarters of Lecumberri, Aug. 31, 1839.

"Paulino Ramirez de la Fiscina."

Marotto has addressed a proclamation to the Basque provinces, in which we remark the following passage:--"Convinced by experience that Don Carlos could never confer happiness on my country, and united in sentiment with the military chiefs of Biscay (Simon La Torre), Guipuscoa (Iturriaga), and Castile (Urbistondo), and some others, I wished to give the country peace—that peace so desired by all." Marotto adds, "that the resolution to sacrifice him had been taken: but he says men are not made of bronze, and they cannot, like chameleons, feed on air The country was exhausted, and the army was in misery." Marotto terminates his proclamation thus:---"Provincials, let the sentiments of peace and union be eternal in our hearts, and let us for ever banish resentment. This advice is given you by your comrade and general."---*Standard Sept.* 9.

(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS. Sept. 7.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The French government has received the following telegraphic despatch:---

"Bayonne, Sept. 6.

'THE SUB-PREFECT OF BAYONNE TO THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

"Marotto has retired to Bilboa. Espartero has arrived at Toloso. The provincial battalions have been disbanded. Those of Castile are going to Logrono. Don Carlos was on the 4th at Lanz. Elio continues to protect him with his Navarrese."

The Christinos occupy the whole of the high road from Vittoria to Bayonne, the celebrated positions of Arlaban, those of Villareal, Alava, Mondragon, Tolosa, Andoain, and Hernani. They are also masters of Onate, and of the park of artillery which the Carlists had there in depot. Not a soldier of Isabella had put his foot in these countries for the last five years. The treason of Marotto well paid by French and English agents, is the cause of this mighty change.

A supplement to the *Phare of Bayonne*, dated the 3d inst., confirms the occupation of Andoain, by the Queen's troops, and contains a proclamation issued by the Governor of Bilboa, for the suspension of arms. It is signed "Arechevala." It states that Marotto is the commandant of the enemy's forces of Castile, Biscay, and Guipuscoa; and it orders hostilities to be suspended, "in order to proceed to the disarming of those who are unwilling to continue military service." What does this mean? More treason, and nothing else. If the soldiers of Dan Carlos wish to lay down their arms, there is no necessity "for disarming them." I am quite satisfied that if this paragraph be taken into consideration, in conjunction with the one to which I called your attention the other day, in which it was said that the Cortes would be invited with earnestness to recognise the *fueros* of the provinces, or to make such changes as might be necessary, &c., that the Basques are to be cajoled out of their *fueros*, and everything else, as soon as they shall have been disarmed by the Queen's troops.

The *Courrier de Bourdeaux* says, "The Carlist army has been disbanded, and the men sent back to their homes. The arms, ammunition, arsenals, magazines—in a word, all the materiel of Don Carlos is in the hands of the Queen's generals. The Carlist soldiers separated in the greatest order, shouting 'Long live Isabella! Peace, and the *fueros*!' Thirty-five pieces of artillery have alreay arrived at Bilboa. The garrison of St. Sebastian was to proceed to Onate, with orders to bring in all the artillery abandoned by Marotto and his officers. The defection of the Carlists was the signal for public rejoicings upon the whole theatre of the war, amid the ringing of the bells of all the parishes. An order has been given to all the detachments of Don Carlos, who are guarding the coast, to return to their homes."

Immediately after the reception of the telegraphic dispatches of Wednesday, announcing the signature of the treaty or convention between Espartero and Marotto, two officers were sent off by the French government to the north of Spain.

It is reported that French troops will occupy some principal posts in the provinces of Biscay and Guipuscoa, in order, first, to secure the Basques from being deprived of their *fueros* by some dishonest vote of the Cortes; and in order, secondly, to prevent the Basques from again rising whilst the whole arrangements are not made.---*Standard Sept.* 9.

Opening of the Cortes.—The Queen Regent (accompanied by her daughter) opened the Cortes on the 2d inst. in a speech of more cheerful promise than she has been able to deliver since the death of Ferdinand. The treaty of Bergara, however, had not then reached Madrid, and, of course, without it the speech remains a blank; the most important event of the year and the war not being even held out in perspective. One passage will yet serve to show the colour and tenor of the Royal address: "If the Administration, paralyzed every moment by the devastation of civil war, has not been able to encourage, as I had desired, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, it has least only preserved, but even encouraged, fresh communications. Public instruction, the basis of morals and civilization, progresses as much as it can in the midst of the embarrassments of the nation. In the provinces some primary schools have been established, as also the normal school of Madrid. These establishments afford the most flattering hopes. The war is in the most promising state."

Reception in the Cortes of the News of Maroto's Treaty.—On the third instant (we learn from the latest Madrid journals), the Deputies having assembled, by virtue of an extraordiany notice at their houses, and the public tribunes being filled with spectators, the President opened the sitting at a quarter before five, to receive a communication from the Government. The Minister of War then read the following desptch from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North:--

"Your Excellency,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the convention which I have just concluded with Lieutenant-General Don Raphael Maroto, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the enemy's force, by virtue of the powers with which I have been invested by the Government. In consequence of this convention five battalions and two squadrons of the Castilian division, three battalions and four companies with a squadron of the Guipuscoan division, eight battalions of the Biscayan division, with four field-pieces, have been united to our army. Having presented myself, I harangued them with all the effusion of my heart, and told them that all Spaniards, the country, and the Queen, owed them an eternal gratitude for the fraternal union they had just made with my army for the consolidation of the peace so desired by all. The reiterated acclamations of those troops and of my soldiers followed up the discourse. Having publicly embraced General Maroto as the signal of the reconciliation which must, henceforth, unite men who have been hitherto in open war, I ordered the arms to be piled, that they migh freely give way to the effusion of joy and happiness caused by the termination of their discords, and the commencement of a new era which reunites all Spaniards as brothers. I do not doubt that the remainer of the Guipuscoan forces who are on the St Sebastian line will follow soon the example of their comrades, and also the Alavese and Navarrese divisions. I hasted to tranmit to you such happy news, which will fill with joy the heart of her Majesty.

(Signed) "The Duke of Vittoria.

"Head-quarters of Bergara, August 31."

The reading of this despatch was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy. Senor Olozaga said that it was to be regretted that the congress was not constituted at that moment, as all his hon. colleagues would agree with him that according to the regulations of the congress, which ought to be respected as law, nothing could be proposed or adopted in consequence of the Government communication. On the other hand, as Spaniards, nothing but joy could be experienced in learning that the Constitutional Government had been recognized by the troops which had hitherto fought against it. What was best to be done under the circumstances was to constitute the Chamber as soon as possible, in order to examine with suitable care what has just been submitted. We can, nevertheless, declare that the first act of the congress will be an act in favour of those who have contributed to such a satisfactory result, provided that the Constitutional Government be maintained in all its purity—The Minister of War (interrupting): It will be so.—Senor Olozaga: In what manner?—The Minister of War (earnestly): I say that that it will be maintained in all its purity.—Senor Olozaga: It will be maintained, as I understand, as it ought to be, as it will be no doubt. Our first act, I repeat, must be in favour of those who have contributed to this glorious result, and at the same time we manifest our wishes in favour of the country, in order to contribute by all the means in our power to the consolidation of the constitution of 1837, of the throne of Isabella II, and of the regency of her august mother. (Great applause).—Count de Las Nevas rose and cried out. "The constitution of 1837 for ever!" "Isabella the second for ever!" which produced a fresh burst of applause in the Chamber and in the public galleries—The President having demanded if Senor Olgaza's motion was supported?—Senor Benavides demanded a call of the house.—Count de Las Nevas answers that the vote ought to be unanimous- Senor Quentin said the object of the call was to ascertain the number of deputies present.—The proposition of Senor Olzaga was then unanimously carried. The sitting closed shortly after five o'clock. The President, Senor Zumalacarreguy, went and warmly embraced the Ministers of War and of Grace and Justice, and the greatest satisfaction prevailed amongst the Deputies.---Examiner, Sept. 15.

We have received by express the Paris papers of Saturday, with letters from several of our foreign correspondents. Their contents are important.

The second edition of the *Moniteur Parisien* of Saturday contained the annexed telegraphic despatch, which it will be seen announces the

ARRIVAL OF DON CARLOS AT URDAX, CLOSE TO THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

"BAYONNE, Sept. 14.

"THE GENERAL COMMUNICATING THE 20TH MILITARY DIVISION TO THE COUNCIL.

"Don Carlos arrived yesterday at Urdax, near to our frontier."

The same paper on the preceding night published the following telegraphic despatch:—

"BAYONNE, Sept. 13.

"THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE 20TH MILITARY DIVISION TO THE MINISTER OF WAR AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

"Yesterday Espartero was still in the Ulzama, where he has been joined by the corps of Navarre commanded by General Ribero, who has replaced Generel Leon. Don Carlos was at Elisondo. The emigration continues."

One of our Paris letters mentions, ar a rumour prevalent in well-informed quarters, that the Princess of Beira (the consort of Don Carlos) had actually entered France. It was also said that communications had been opened with Cabrera for the purpose of inducing his submission and retirement from Spain, which is to a certain extent corroborated by our Madrid correspondence.

The effect of this intelligence and rumour on the Spanish funds was not very striking, because probably the events referred to had been anticipated, but they were in great demand. We should observe, however, that the *Emancipation* (a Toulouse paper) of the 11th states that a republican party had raised the standard in the northern provinces. The chief of this movement is a lawyer named Lardizabal, who, in 1833, was the first to excite the Guipuscoans to revolt in favour of Don Carlos. "Such is the confusion reigning in the country, that 500 men have already responded to the appeal of that chief," says the paper from which we quote.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

The *Moniteur* contains the following angry and uncivil reference to a statement in the letter of a Paris correspondent, which we published on Tuesday last:—

"The Paris journals have copied an article from *The Times*, in which, after announcing the appointment of the Minister selected by the King to represent him at the Porte, that journal added that 'M. de Pontois had for his competitor M. Bois le Comte,' and grounded the preference obtained by the former on the alleged difference of political views entertained by those two diplomatists.' That the choice of M. de Pontois was influenced by considerations of such a nature is totally false; and it is absurd to suppose that the Foreign Ministers of the King, in their relations with the Courts to which they are accredited, can obey any other impulse than that imparted to them by the Government of His Majesty."

The *Moniteur* is obliged, however, to admit the main fact which we were the first to publish), in these terms:---"Admiral Roussin, the Ambassador of France in Constantinople, is ordered to Paris. M. de Pontois, Plenipotentiary Minister in the United States, is to proceed to Constantinople, in the capacity of Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister, and to fill the functions of Ambassador."

The *Commerce* adds, that the Marquis of Dalmatia, son of the President of the Council, would be sent as Extraordinary Ambassador to the young Sultan, to compliment him. in the name of the King, on his accession to the throne, and that he has received a sort of promise of being appointed Ambassador at Constantinople.

"The post left vacant in the United States by M. Pontois is to be given to another member of the Marshal's family." "We trust," observes the *Commerce*, "that there is no truth in these family arrangements. We should not hesitate to attack them, if they chanced to be realized.—Times, Sept. 16,

The recall of Admiral Roussin is an event both in Constantinople and at Paris. He has been found too anti-Egyptain by Marshal Soult, who, it is said, destines the place for his son, the Marquis of Dalmatia. For the present, however, M. Pontoire goes out as Minister. By accounts to the end of last month Russia had considerably altered her tone and grown amiable, professing, that though she could not establish the precedent of joining the Conference, she would nevertheless cordially join any decision of Austria and England for defeating whatever was exorbitant in the pretensions of Mehemet Ali. At first it was England, France and Austria, who, by combining together, left Russia alone and in a corner. Now Russia has manœuvred so well that at Constantinople and Vienna she joins in with both Austria and England, and has left France to take the corner of isolated opinion. In such a state of things Marshal Soult thinks Admiral Roussin not the man to represent France.—*Examiner, Sept.* 15.

The *Leipsic Universal Gazette* published a letter dated Alexandria, the 16th ult., which throws some light on the motive of Admiral Roussin's recall. "It would appear," says the correspondent of the *Gazette*, "that the Admiral managed the whole affair of the Captain Pasha. There is here a gentleman worthy of credit, who asserts that he read at Malta, several days before the news of the defection of the Turkish Admiral reached that island, a letter addressed by Admiral Roussin to the French Consul there, in which he spoke of that defection as of an event which would probably occur."

The same journal contains a letter from Vienna, dated the 5th, announcing that "it was the opinion in the Austrian capital that coercive measures would be resorted to in order to compel Mehemet Ali to return the Ottoman fleet. The Austrian naval forces in the Mediterranean had been instructed to co-operate in every respect with those of England. Not a single Austrian vessel of war remained in the harbours of Trieste and Venice; all were at sea, and the orders of Archduke Frederick were so pressing, that he sailed in the Guerriere frigate 24 hours after their receipt."---*Times, Sept.* 16.

An official application has, we are told, been made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, for two field officers of the Royal Marine cops to be sent from England to serve in the fleet. This measure has been rendered indispensable by the frequent disembarcation of from 1,200 to 1,400 men, composed of detachments from the several ships, for the purpose of field exercise---bodies at present under the command of the senior captain of marines of the fleet.---*Times, September* 16.

PORTUGAL.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Lisbon on the 2nd September, says:—

"The Radical journals continue their virulent strain of shameful abuse against England and everything English: although too contemptible to mention, they are quite belligerent, and want nothing short of war to the knife."

We subjoin a specimen or two:—

"It is very clear that the bacchanalian Cupid, the man of the orgies, the despicable Palmerston, wishes to compel us to a treaty of commerce which would vilify our name, give the death-stroke to our industry, and end in our perdition.

"England! prepare thyself; before ten years have passed over thou wilt be placed between three fires, when thou wilt implore a drop of water from the Tagus to refresh you in the midst of civil wars."

Then some magnanimous cavalier declares himself at war with England in the following strain:—

"I declare that upon the first insult which shall be offered to the Portuguse flag by any British naval force from that moment I swear eternal war to the English, and to their commerce, offering myself as captain or soldier to the first corsair which may be armed. I equally affirm, that on the arrival of this information, I will burn, in the public square, all my effects and clothes of English manufacture; and likewise proclaim eternal hatred against all those favourable to the English, who will deserve greater execration than the Jacobins of other days.

RUSSIA.

Conspiracy in the Russian Army.—The *Commerce* publishes a long letter from Berlin, dated Sept. 4. which gives the miuute details of a conspiracy reported a short time since to have taken place in the first corps of the Russian army, under Gen. Geismar. It states that this corps was proceeding from the interior of Russian to Poland, to replace the fifth corps under Gen. Kaisaroff, who had just marched to the Borodino. On arriving at Wilna, the Troops of Gen. Geismar are stacted to have *received orders to halt*; and *immediately afterwards more than 500 officers*, amongst whom were several colonels and majors, were arrested *in virtue of an order from Prince Dolgorouck, the Governor General* of the province of Wilna, who acted upon instrustions from the Lieut. General Count Benkendort, director of the secret police of the Russian army. who is stated to have received his information of the conspiracy from a non-commissioned officicer who had pretended to join in it. Shortly afterwards Generals Gerstenzweig Storaeenky, and Szypoff, arrived at Wilna from Warsaw, and instituted an inquiry the result of which was the arrest of 600 offiicers of the corps of Geismar: 200 offiicers were subsequently sent, says the letter. to the fortresses of Robinck, Zamose, and Odlin, and the citadel of Warsaw, where they were to be confined in underground dungeons, and the others were degraded & sent as common soldiers to the army of the Caucasus. The object of the conspirators is said so have been to obtain possession of the fortresses of Warsaw, Zemose, and Modlin, and then rouse the Poles to insurrection, both in the kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish provinces incorporated with Russia. They were then to march (during the assembly of the troops at Borodino) with all the force they could raise upon St. Petersburgh, and declare the dynasty of Romanoff deposed both as to the crowns of Russia and Poland. No Poles or Lithuanians were among the conspirators, as General Geismar's corps, having gone through the Polish provinces by forced marches, had not time to act upon the population. The above account, we suspect, must be exaggerated. Had the conspiracy ever been of so formidable a nature the details of it would have received publicity long ago.

Constantinople, Aug. 29.—Captain Anselm, accompanied by the Turkish Envoy, having returned on the 15th from Alexandria, without succeeding in the object of his mission, the Grand Vizier the following day invited the representatives of the Great Powers to a conference, at which the answer of Mehemet Ali was laid before them, and various proposals made for more serious steps to be now taken, but without any resolution being adopted. The representatives of Austria; Englond, and France dispatched on the same day an express to Vienna, and seem to expect further instructions from the conference in that city. The emissaries of Mehemet Ali, who arrived at Salonichi on board an Egyptian brig, are said to have been detained by an English cruiser, and are to be brought to this city.

CIRCASSIA.

A letter dated St. Petersburgh the 28th ult., published by the *Commerce*, states that General Stetelmann had lately marched from Moscow with a corps of 8,000 infantry and 1,200 cavalry to reinforce the army of the Caucasus. He was the bearer of orders to the Generalissimo to carry on the war against the Circessians with redoubled activity, so that troops employed in that quarter might be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the southern army, in case a demonstration in Asia Minor should be deemed expedient. The corps of which that army was composed were not (with the exception of the Imperial Guard) to send any detachments to represent them at the inauguration of the monument of Borodino.—*Times, September* 13

SCOTLAND.

Aug. 17.—On Saturday last the silver arrow, instituted by the magistrates of Musselburgh in the year 1603, was shot for on the Links of the honest town, by the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, and gained by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie.

Aug. 19.—*Auchterarder Case.*—At a meeting of the General Assembly Commission, held at Edinburgh on Wednesday, Dr. Gordon moved the following resolution:—"The commission are of opinion that no sentence of the Civil Court can justify their compliance. The commission, further considering the motion which was made by the minority of the Presbytery to take Mr. Young on his trials, hereby prohibit the Presbytery, in any event, on taking Mr. Young on his trials, as they shall be accountable." For the motion 104, against it 23—majority 81; thereby setting the authority of the Court of Session and of the House of Lords at defiance.

Aug. 24.—The resignation of Mr. Kinnaird, for Perth has brought about a curious incident. Mr. Oliphant was to have walked the course; but on the day of nomination the present Provost, Mr. Greig, was proposed, on which Mr. Oliphant resigned, and the Provost, who happened to be at Liverpool, on his return to Perth, found himself Member of Parliament for his native city, without having solicited or received a single vote. He is a respectable man, a watch-maker and ship-owner, and of moderate but liberal politics.

Sept. 2. Sir R. Grierson, Bart., who died on the 15th August, was in his 106th year.—Mr. Macaulay was entertained by his constituents on the 30th August.

Sep. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Lee has been appointed head of the committee for superintending the printing of the Bible in Scotland, to ensure the perfect integrity of the text. Dr. Lee is the most celebrated Hebrew scholar of the age; his appointment, therefore to an office so important, is at once a tribute to his character, and a proof of the desire of the government to preserve the sacred volume from interpolations and errors, whether the result of carelessness or design, to which it would be exposed, were not some competent and responsible authority appointed to superintend the printing of every edition, from whatever press it may issue.

Mr. John Fraser, a mercantile gentleman, long resident in India, is to contest the Inverness Burgh on conservative principles, with Mr Macleod.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, Twelve o'Clock.

We have mails this morning from France, Ostend, Holland, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Cadiz, Vigo, and Halifax.

This being settling day in the Foreign Market, and some very heavy accounts to adjust, is not supposed there will be much doing in the British funds. The brokers and jobbers are busy in paying and receiving their differences.

Consols, which closed on Saturday at 91⅛ ¼ Money, and Account 91½ ⅝, opened about ⅛ per cent. lower this morning, and may be quoted for Account 91⅜, sellers; Money 91, sellers. Exchequer-bills, 3 5 pm.; Bank Stock, for Account, 187 188; India Bonds, nothing done; India Stock, 249 250. Spanish Active, which left off on Saturday at 29⅛ ⅜, opened with an improvement this morning, and at present may be quoted 29⅝ ⅞: Portuguese are also improved—they closed at 35¼, and are at present 35½ 36; Three per Cents, 24¼ ⅜; Brazilian, 78½; Belgian, 103½ Colombian, 34⅞ 35¼—improved; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per-Cents., 54¼ ½; Five per Cents., 104¼ ½.

Money is rather in demand this morning in the house for the settlement of the foreign account; for commercial bills at the rate of 6 per cent.

Half-past One.

It was expected that the settling of the Foreign Account this day would have met with great difficulty, owing to the extreme rise of Spanish, from 9 to 10 per cent., as well as the scarcity of money. We are, however, happy to state that at present only one defaulter has been declared in the house, and his differences are but to a small extent.

It appears that the speculators out of the house are all Bulls in Spanish stock; therefore, the loss must have been sustained in the house. The Portuguese account is also a heavy one to settle—the extreme fluctuation has been above 5 per cent.—which has also every appearance of going off well.

It is this moment reported that an express has arrived at the French Ambassador's, stating that Don Carlos has given himself up to the French authorities, in consequence of which Spanish has got up to 31½.

Consols for the Account 91⅜, Money 91. Exchequer Bills, 4 5 3 pm. lower; Bank Stock shut; India Stock, 249; Portuguese, 24; Brazilian, 78½; Colombian, 35¼; Dutch Two and-a Half per Cents., 54⅜; Five per Cents., 104½; Spanish Passive, 8⅜; Deferred, 14⅞.

Quarter before Three.

Consols for the Account, 91¼ ⅜.

(From the official list, containing the business actually transacted.)

BRITISH FUNDS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, 249
3 per Ct. Red.—	India Bonds, —
3 per Ct. Cons. 91⅛ 90⅞ 1⅛ 1	Bank Stock for Opg. —
3 per Ct. Ans. 1726. 89½	Cons. for Acct., 91⅜ ¼ ⅜
3½ per Ct. Red. —	Do. Strip, —
New 3½ per Ct. 98⅞ ¾	India Stock for Acct. —
Long An. 1860, —	1000*l*. Ex. Billls, 4 5 3 pm.
Do. 30 yrs, 1859, —	500*l*. do. 5 3 pm.
Do. 30 yrs, 1860, —	Small do. 3 5 pm.

Standard, 16th Sept.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The aspect of the Money Market is very much easier.

STOCK AND DELIVERIES OF E. I. INDIGO FOR THE MONTH, ENDING.

August 31st, 1839.

Total Stock, Sept. 1st, 1839			17,093 Chests.	
Ditto ditto 1838			26,508	,,
	Home consumption.	Export.	Total.	
Deliveries, August 1839	724	2221	2945 Chest.	
Ditto ditto 1838	1155	3984	5119	,,

Indigo is evidently on the rise, nothing but the depression in the money-market has kept it down thus long. An advance of 6*d*. pet lb. is expected on the October sale. The declarations are limited, and holders are firm.

Saltpetre. The good and fine descriptions of rough have brought full prices, the supply being small, but by private treaty some parcels of common have been disposed of on rather easier terms; at public sale 990 bags Calcutta sold at 24*s*. 6*d*. to 25*s*. 6*d*. for refraction 5⅜*d*. to 3¾*d*. per cent., and 5 per cent. fine bold crystal at 27*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. English refined has sold to a fair extent at former rates.

Tea.—The unsettled state of affairs at Canton has caused buyers to come into the market more freely. For Congon a brisk demand has prevailed, and the merchants have obtained an advance on last sale's rates of 1*d*. to 1½*d*. per lb., common selling at 1*s*. 6¼*d*. to 1*s*. 6½*d*., mid. blackish leaf kinds 1*s*. 8*d*. to 1*s*. 9*d*., and strong sorts 2*s*. to 2*s*. 2*d*.; the preference has been given to common descriptions, of which nothing is to be had under 1*s*. 6½*d*. per lb., and at these rates several of the merchants have refused to sell. Twankays have been sought after, and a good many sales have been made at rather higher prices, common fetching 1*s*. 8¾*d*. to 1*s*. 9*d*. Bohea has sold to a fair extent at the rates quoted. Hysons have been much sought after at 2*s*. 3*d*, to 2*s*. 4*d*. and 2*s*. 6½*d*; and in other kinds of tea several purchases have been made, and prices are improving Company's Congou has sold freely at 1*s*. 7½*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*., and there are no further sellers under the latter figure.

East India Sugar.---Bengal of good and fine white quality is much wanted for home consumption, and would command stiff prices, but the supply has become very small: at public sale 279 bags fetched 66*s*. to 67*s*. for middling and good midding greyish-white, and 65*s*. to 67*s*. for damps and washed; 58 hhds. of very low inferior brown dabs partly sold at 44*s*. 6*d*. to 50*s*. Manilla has not maintained its former currency by 6*d*. per cwt, and there has been little passing by private contract; but the whole of 3,878 bags at public sale was disposed of; low, to good middling yellow, fetched 22*s*. to 23*s*., and middling brown 21*s*. to 21*s*. 6*d*. In Siam there has been less doing privately, but the supply being small, former rates have been maintained. For Java there has not been much inquiry, but the small sales made by private contract have been on a par with previous prices.

On the afternoon of the 15th there was no auction of Bengal, but 270 baskets of Java and 498 bags of Siam were offered; the former was bought in for 21*s*. to 23*s*. for mid. to good yellow, and at 20*s*. to 20*s*. 6*d*. for brown, and a small part only of the latter was disposed of at from 25*s* 6*d*. to 29*s*. for low to fine white.

Coffee.---For East India there were few buyers at the commencement of the last week, and 730 bags Ceylon at public sale sold at a reduction of former rates of 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*.; good ordinary went at 98*s*. to 99*s*. coloury 99*s*. 6*d*. to 100*s*. and bold pale 101*s*. 416 bags Samarang, and 37 casks, 388 bags Java, were offered; the former sold at 62*s*. 6*d*. to 63*s*. for bold common yellow, but mixed being 2*s*. lower; the latter was taken in at 76*s*. to 78*s*.; for good ordinary dingy quality since then there has been more inquiry, and Ceylon is fetching a profit of 1*s*. for small parcels. Mocha is held firmly, and the supply is very short, particularly of fine sorts.

Rice.—For Bengal a much better demand has prevailed, and rather higher prices have been obtained; 6,450 bags at public sale sold readily, good new white at 13*s*. 6*d*. to 14*s*., and middling, old at 13*s* to 13*s* 6*d*, per cwt.; by private contract some parcels have been sold at similar. rates.

This afternoon the public sales consisted of 2,610 bags Manilla and 1,563 bags Bengal: the former was taken in at stiff prices—viz. low yellow at 10*s*. 6*d*. to 11*s*.; latter sold at former rates, middling white fetched 13*s*., good 13*s*, 6*d*. to 14*s*. per cwt.

Provisions.—India beef has been taken freely at the advanced prices quoted; and the stock of unsold being extremely small, holders are looking for a further advance.

Rum.—Great exertions are in progress here to obtain an equalization of duty on East India Rum. Jamaica Rum has been in better request, and the sales have amounted to 350 puncheons at previous rates: 30 to 32 per cent. over-proof has brought 6*s*. to 6*s*. 2*d*., 33 to 35 over 6*s*. 3*d*. to 6*s*. 4*d*., and stronger 6*s*. 6*d*. In Leewards there has been less business doing, but former prices have been maintained; the purchases have not exceeded 100 puncheons at 5*s*. 9*d* for 34 per cent. over-proof. The arrivals have come in more freely. The Government contract for 80,000 gallons has been taken at 3*s*. 6¼*d*. to 3*s*. 6¾*d*. half by Messrs. Mahon and Simmons, and the remainder by Mr. Howe.

Spices.—For East India Ginger there are still few buyers, notwithstanding the cheap rate at which it may be purchased; at auction 1,200 pockets of Bengal partly sold at 15*s*. 6*d*. to 16*s*. for middling mixed which is rather under former rates. Sumatra Pepper has been in good request by private treaty at stiffer prices; good light mixed with stalks has fetched 3⅜*d*. to 3⅝*d*., and better 3¾*d*. Malabar has been held firmly, but there has been only a limited business doing. Cassia Lignea of good quality has secured a fair sale by private treaty at the late advanced rates. The favourable change in the state of affairs in Spain has caused holders of Cinnamon to demand prices rather above those of the late auctions, and a better disposition has been manifested to purchase. Pimento has been taken sparingly; and a part only of 549 bags at public sale found buyers, very ordinary 2½*d*, coarse shipping 3*d*. to 3¼*d*., middling and good, middling 3⅜*d*. to 3½*d*. per lb. Cloves are on the decline, and 145 bags of Bourbon at auction were taken in at 11¾*d*. to 1*s*. 1*d*. for mid. and good.

On the 13th the auctions consisted of 1,458 bags of Pepper and 731 chests of Cassia Lignea; the former sold rather higher, good unsifted Sumatra at 3½*d*., 3¼*d*. and mid. Malabar 4*d*. to 4¼*d*.; of the latter only a small part was disposed of at late rates; good mid. fetched 63*s*. mid. 59*s*. 6*d*. to 61*s*. 6*d*., and low mid. coarse rather foxy 58*s*. per cwt.

Rags.—The reduction of postage will create greater consumption of paper. East India Cotton Rags are in great demand.

Tin remains unaltered. 1,131 slabs of Streights have been offered at Auction, of which about one-half has been sold, at 72*s*. to 73*s*. per cwt.

Ivory, Shells, Horns, Wood, &c.—The Public Sales have comprised 2,23s pieces, Elephants' Teeth, at £12. 10*s*. to £30 per cwt.; being very full prices; 355 packages M. O'Pearl Shells, Manila, at 58*s*. to 63*s*. bought in; 27 tons Deer Horns, at 49*s*. to 46*s*. per cwt.; 44 tons of Buffalo, Bengal, 20*s*. to 25*s*. per cwt.; Bombay, 13*s*. 6*d*. to 18*s*. per cwt.; 200 tons Ebony nearly all withdrawn, at £7 per ton; 12 tons Redwood, at £9. 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton; 163 tons Sapan Wood. at £82. 6*d*. to £10. 10*s*. per ton.

Lac Dye.—No improvement has occurred to this article, price remains unaltered.

Piece Goods.---The Quarterly Sales of Silk and Cotton Piece Goods took place on the 4th and 12th inst. They were composed of—

SILKS.			COTTON.		
Corahs.	pcs.	91,003	Longcloths.	pcs.	8,723
Bandannoes.	,,	7,840	Sallampores, White	,,	1,240
Choppahs.	,,	37,970	Ditto Blue.	,,	72,373
Moonee Choppoas	,,	772	Madras Hands.	,,	8,632
Tussore Cloths.	,,	337	Ventapollam ditto	,,	1,080
Ponjee Silks.	,,	2,200	Nankeens, Brown	,,	10,439
Ponjee Silk Hands.	,,	2,511	Ditto White	,,	709
Black Silk ditto.	,,	1,700			
Crape Shawls.	,,	1,379			
Damasks.	,,	95			

Of the Corahs, about one-third was bought in or withdrawn (the Proprietors requiring higher prices), the remainder sold at an advance of about 1*s*. per piece on last Sales' prices. About one half of the Printed Goods were disposed of, but prices declined 6*d*. to 1*s*. per piece. On China fabrics, an advance of 7 to 10 per cent. was obtained, but buyers not being disposed to lay in stock at those rates, the quantity sold was not large. The Cotton goods went of very heavily, at a reduction on Long-Cloths and Sallampores of 6*d*. to 1*s*. per piece. In other descriptions there was no material alteration.

Liverpool. Cotton at full prices. A considerable business has this week been done in Surats, the common and middle qualities of which have advanced ⅛*d* to ¼*d*. per lb. The sales of the week amount to 41,380 bales, including 2000 American and 250 Pernams on speculation, and 4500 American and 500 Surats for export.

East Indian Goods.---Some considerable sales were attempted, on Wednesday last, of East India produce; a great proportion was, however withdrawn. About 70 chests of Shell Lac sold a little under previous rates; 50 chests Lac Dye at 10*d*. to 1s 3¾*d*; 27 chests Bees'-wax at £6. 15*s*. to £7; 90 chests of Gum Arabic, fine bold at 56*s*. and very white up to 61*s*. per cwt.; 30 bales of good Senna at 2⅜*d*. to 2½*d*. per lb.; 100 bags Seed Lac at 25*s*., and 50 bags of Sago at 19*s*. per cwt.

Hemp.---There is more inquiry for hemp, and about 60 tons St. Petersburgh clean have been disposed of at £34 per ton. The demand continues for the better descriptions of Flemish flax.

Raw Silk.---Decidedly better, although it has been dull during the last week.

Thursday Evening.

The operations to day have been on a limited scale, and former prices have ruled.

The quantity of British Plantation Sugar sold to-day has been 200 hhds. only and former prices have been paid; low brown, 58*s*.; middling, 61*s*.; good, 65*s*. to 67*s*.

Tea continues to be much talked about, and a fair business is doing. Company's Congous, 1*s*. 7¼*d*. per pound, 1*s*. 8*d*. asked. Yesterday's prices were fully supported.

Coffee is firm in price, but there is not much offering.

189 casks of foreign muscovado sugar were put up, but bought in at 24*s*. 6*d*. to 26*s*. 6*d*., their full value. 1,100 bags of Mauritius sold publicly at 56*s*. to 63*s*., which is rather lower.

Rice to-day was very firm at public sale, and fetched the full prices of 9*s*. 6*d*. to 11*s*.

Pimento, 223 bags sold at 2¼*d*. to 3*d*. per pound. Other spices were also inquired for, particularly pepper.

Brandy has become more active, and an increased business has been doing at 1d. to 2d. per gallon advance.

Tallow is quiet, and the price of P. Y. C. is 49*s*. on the spot.

There were several vessels to-day arrived at the Customs with West India produce, besides a number from the Baltic and other places.—*Times September* 13.

Friday Evening.

There has been a tolerable amount of business done to-day but it is still limited to bare consumption; prices are very uniform with our previous quotations. The imports at the Customs have been but to a moderate extent.

The sugar-market has been flat, and prices of all kind may be quoted at 6*d*. to 1*s*, per cwt. lower than they were this day week. The sales of the week for B. P. amount to 1,000 hogsheads only.

Coffee continues firm in the holders' hands, but the trade buy sparingly. There have been small sales to-day of B. P., Ceylon, and foreign, but prices show no variation.

There is not so much doing in tea, but prices are firm.

The market for spices is quiet, but firm in value.

Cocoa sells, but without spirit, and barely supports former prices.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. secures most business, and is quoted at 49*s*, on the spot, and 48*s*. to arrive.—*Times September* 14.

Saturday Evening.

The day has been very quiet in every department of merchandise, as is usual on a Saturday. There are scarcely any transaction to report.

A good deal of business has been done in tea, at last quotations.

Cotton has secured a few slight operations, and former prices have ruled.

Wool of all kinds is in steady demand at last sale's prices, and a litt e

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usiness is doing in fish oils.

The imports to-day have been rather light, and there is a fair amount of business advertised for next week.

Tallow quiet, at 48s 9d, to 49s, on the spot, and 48s 6d. to arrive.—*Times, September* 16.

PRICES CURRENT.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
INDIGO, *bd.*							
Bengal, fine blue	lb.	0	8	9	0	9	6
Fine purple and violet	,,	0	8	4	0	8	10
Good ditto	,,	0	7	10	0	8	2
Middling	,,	0	7	4	0	7	8
Copper fine	,,	0	7	6	0	7	10
Good and middling	,,	0	6	4	0	7	4
Ordin. violet and copper	,,	0	5	6	0	6	10
OUDE, good and fine	,,	0	5	4	0	6	6
Low and middling	,,	0	3	0	0	5	2
Madras, good and fine violet and blue	,,	0	5	6	0	7	0
Ordin. and middling ditto	,,	0	3	6	0	5	4
RICE, fine Patna, *bd.*	cwt.	0	15	6	0	17	0
Bengal white	,,	0	12	6	0	15	0
Cargo, *bd.*	,,	0	10	6	0	12	0
Java	,,	0	19	6	0	13	6
SILK.—Bengal Novia, *bd.*	,,	0	14	6	1	1	0
SUGAR.—Bengal *d. p.*	,,						
Good and fine white	,,	3	7	6	3	11	0
Yellow and mid. white	,,	3	3	0	3	6	6
Brown	,,	3	0	0	3	2	0
Siam, white, *bd.*	,,	1	5	6	1	10	0
Yellow	,,	1	5	0	1	5	0
Manilla	,,	0	19	6	1	4	0
Java	,,	1	1	6	1	10	6
SALTPETRE, rough, *bd.*	,,	1	3	0	1	6	6
British, refined	,,	1	9	6	1	12	0
COFFEE, East Ind. Java	,,		*none.*				
Cheribon and Batavia good ordinary	,,	3	16	0	4	2	0
Ceylon, certificate	,,	5	1	0	5	7	0
Do. for export	,,	3	2	0	3	12	0
Sumatra and Samarang	,,	2	0	0	3	12	0
Mocha	,,	4	10	0	6	10	0
Pepper, black unsifted, *bd.*	,,	0	0	3¾	0	0	4½
sifted	,,	0	0	3¾	0	0	4½
white	,,	0	0	11¾	0	1	10
Ginger, East India,	,,	0	15	0	1	0	6

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 14.

The demand for cotton has been good throughout the week, but during the last few days holders of American have brought their stocks more freely on the market, which closes steadily at an advance of ⅛d. per lb. on last week's quotations of the current qualities of American. Egyptian is in fair demand at former rates. Brazil continues in demand at full prices. A considerable business has this week been done in Surats, the common and middle qualities of which have advanced ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. The sales of the week amount to 41,380 bales, including 2,000 American and 250 Pernams on speculation, and 4,500 American and 500 Surats for export.

	d.		d.			d.	d.
22	Sea Island	18 to 39		820	Marandam	9 to 10	
70	Stained ditto.	7 " 15			Sawginued	8 " 8¾	
12,150	Upland	6¼ " 8¼		820	Peruvian, &c	8¼" 9¼	
4,680	Mobile, &c.	6¼ " 8¾		520	LaGuayra	8¾" 9¼	
16,740	New Orleans	6 " 9¾		400	Com. W. India	8¼ " 8¾	
470	Egyptian	11 " 14		360	Carthagena	5¾ " 6¼	
870	Pernams, &c	9¾ " 10¼		2,640	Surat, &c	5 " 6	
670	Bahia, &c.	8¾ " 10					

A steady demand for cotton continues to prevail. 400 bales have been sold to-day, consisting of 1,000 Brazils at 10¼d., 50 Egyptian 11¾. to 14d., 400 Surats at 5¾d. to 6¼, and the rest American. Exporters have taken 600 Pernams and 200 American. The market is very steady.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	221,870
Same in 1838	93,400
Stock in Liverpool the 31st of December, 1838	248,340
Same in 1837	170,800
Decrease of import this year, compared with the same date in 1838	296,292
Increase of stock	31,000
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	199,600
Computed Stocks.	
September 13, 1839	463,700
Same period, 1838	494,700

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom from the 1st of January to the 7th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Into the Kingdom this year.

	Bags.	
American	795,524	
South American	93,076	
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	4,840	
East Indies	59,634	
Egypt	27,405	
Total of all descriptions		944,576

Same period last year.

	Bags.	
American	1,032,318	
South American	102,897	
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	4,063	
East Indies	69,844	
Egypt, &c	26,723	
Decrease of imports, as compared with the same period last year		1,235,845
		291,269

Exports in 1833.

American	35,273
Brazil	6,803
East Indies	16,950
Total in 1839	59,026
Same period, 1838	64,366

MILITARY.

Sir Samuel Ford Whittington has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

Sir Archibald Campbell has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. The *Naval and Military Gazette* states that this appointment will not take place.

Sir John Keane has been created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Major-General Sleigh has been appointed Colonel of the 9th Dragoons.

About 3000 men are still required to complete the corps in India; and about 200 men are now at Chatham preparing for an embarkation.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India-house on Wednesday, Aug. 21st, when Lieutenant-General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., was unanimously appointed an extraordinary member of the Council of India.

It is reported that either the Marquis of Anglesia or Sir H. Vivian will be appointed Commander-in-Chief in the room of Lord Hill when he retires.

The Military Commission has recommended that Colonels on the full-pay of regiments as Lieut-Colonels are to be permitted to retire on 300l. per annum, but when advanced to Major-General to receive 400l. per annum.—Brevet Officers, generally, on full-pay of regiments, to be permitted to retire on the full-pay of their regimental rank.

There is a rumour that Officers of 30 years full-pay service, will be allowed to retire on the full-pay of the regimental rank.

It is said that the augmentation of the European troops of the East India Company, and the increase of rank and file in the regiments of Her Majesty serving in India, will enable Lord Hill, in the course of next year, to withdraw the 16th and 54th Regiments from India, should the state of affairs permit.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* says, it has reason to believe that the General Commanding-in-Chief intends to extend the indulgence to all Officers of good reputation, of retaining their Army rank when they shall retire from the service; and that their names will be borne on the Army List.

Captain Boileau, of the Bengal Engineers, has published a work in this country, which is very highly spoken of. It is entitled, "A New and Complete set of Traverse Tables;" showing the Differences of Latitude, and the Departures to every Minute of the Quadrant, or to Five Places of Decimals; together with a Table of the Lengths of each Degree of Latitude, and corresponding Degree of Longitude, from the Equator to the Poles.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 16.—1st Regt. of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Sir C. W. Kent, Bart, to be Lieut, by purchase vice Turner, who retires; F. F. Lowell, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by purchase, vice Kent. 4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. H. Harper to be Capt. by purchase, vice Heigham who retires; Cornet G. T. Jacob to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Harper; M. K. Tynte, Gent, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Jacob. 3d Regt. Light Drags.—C. Bowles, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Escott who retires. 36th Regt. Foot—Capt. H. Lecky, from the half-pay of the 20th Light Drags. to be Capt. vice Trollope, who exchanges. 40th Foot—Lieut. J. Newman, from the 80th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bennett, who exchanges. 52d Foot—Lieut. B. Palmer to be Adjt, vice Pocklington, promoted. 56th Foot—Lieut. Col. W. H. Eden, from the 88th Foot to be Lieut. Col. vice O'Hara, who exchanges. 69th Foot—Capt. J. L. Paxton, from half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice L. Graeme, who exchanges. 70th Foot Assist-Surg. P. Davidson, M. D from the 58th Foot, to be Assist-Surg. vice Stuart, appointed to the Staff 73d Foot—Capt. C. Barry, from half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice T. B. Bower, who exchanges. 80th Foot—Lieut. R. B. Bennett, from the 40th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bowman. 88th Foot—Lieut. Col. R. O'Hara, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Eden, who exchanges.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieut. W. T. Layard to be Capt. by purchase, vice Mylius, who retires; Second Lieut. J. B. Stevelly to be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Layard; W. C. Vanderspar, Gent to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Stevelly.

Brevet—Majors H. G. Jackson and F. Maclean, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army; Brevet Major G. C. Du Plat, Royal Engineers, employed upon a particular service in Spain, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in that country while so employed: Capts H. Leckey, 36th Foot, and C. Barry, 73d Foot, to be Majors in the Army. The undermentioned Cadets, Hon. East India Company's Service, to have the temporary rank of Ensigns during the period of their being placed under the command of Col. Pasley, Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instruction in the art of sapping and mining: H. W. B. Bell, Gent; H. Rivers, Gent.; T. S. Irwin, Gent.; and W. E. Morton Gent.

Hospital-Staff.—Assist. Surg. J. Stuart, 70th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice J. Millar, who retires.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 15.—Royal Regt. Artillery—Lieut.-Col. R. F. Cleaviand to be Col. vice Rogers, dec.; Capt-and Brevet Major P. Faddy to be Lieut.-Col. vice Cleaviand; Second Capt. R. Kendfall to be Capt. vice Faddy; First Lieut. N. T. Lake to be Second Capt. vice Kendfall Second Lieut. J. M. Ayde to be First Lieut. vice Lake.

WAR-OFFICE, August 23—4th Regt. of Foot—Ensign A. G. Shawe, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Yea, appointed to the 98th Foot. 5th Foot—Second Lieut W. H. Kebbel to be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Rawlins, who retires; Gent. Cadet F. Sutton, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Kebbel, 10th Foot—Ensign J. Garvock to be Adjt. vice Shenly, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 14th Foot—Capt. G. Bere, from the 1st West India Regt to be Capt. vice B. Broadhead, who retires upon half pay unattached; Ensign M. G. D. Hall, from the 22d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Jerningham, who exchanges. 15th Foot—Lieut. C. H. Pierse, from the half-pay of the 19th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice J. Grant, replaced on the Retired List. 22d Foot—Ensign J. Jerningham, from the 14th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hall, who exchanges: Ensign W. Somerville, from the 1st West India Regt. to be Ensign, vice Smith who exchanges. 25th Foot—Lieut. S. P. Peacocks to be Capt. by purchase, vice Devaynes, who retires; Ensign N. H. Hareuc to be Lieut by purchase, vice Peacocke; W. H. T. Patterson, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase vice Hareuc. 42d Foot—Major Johnstone to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Middleton, who retires; Capt. D. A. Cameron to be Major, by purchase, vice Johnston; Lieut. R. W. Ramsay to be Capt. by purchase, vice Cameron; Ensign A. C. Campbell to be Lt. by purchase, vice Ramsay; Ensign T. F. Wade from the 81st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Campbell. 52d Foot—G. W. Macready, Gent. to be Assis.-Surg. vice Skene, who resigns 67th Foot—Capt. W. H. Shippard, from half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice P. Brannan, who exchanges; Lieut. G. W. Nicolls to be Capt. by purchase, vice Shippard who retires; Ensign J. T. Locke to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Nicolls; Gent. Cadet H. Dawson, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Locke. 68th Foot—G. Elmslie, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice W. B. Browne, who retires. 81st Foot J. Gildea, Gent to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wase, appointed in the 42d Foot; J. Bourcher, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Shawe, promoted to the 4th Foot. 82d Foot—G. E. Halliday, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Darvall, whose appointment has been cancelled. 89th Foot—Lieut. J. Q. Wall, from the 98th Foot, to be Capt. without purchase, vice M'Causeland, deceased. 98th Foot—Lieut. R. H. Yea, from the 4th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Wall, promoted in the 89th Foot.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. H. T. Moore, from the half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice Bere, appointed to the 14th Foot; Ensign W. N. Smith, from the 22d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Somerville, who exchanges.

Unattached—Lieut. B. Barlow, from the 38th Foot, to be Capt. without purchase.

Hospital Staff—J. Donald, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Edward, who resigns.

WAR-OFFICE, August 30.—2d Regt. Dragns.—Lieut. Gen. Sir W. K. Grant K. C. B. from the 8th Light Drags. to be Colonel, vice Sir J. Steuart, deceased. 8th Light Drags—Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Straton, from the 17th Light Drags. to be Colonel, vice Sir W. K. Grant, appointed to the command of the 21 Drags. 9th Light Drags—Major-Gen. J. W. Sleigh to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Need, deceased. 17th Light Drags.—Major Gen. Sir A. B. Clifton, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Sir J. Straton, appointed to the command of the 8th Light Drags. 1st Foot Guards. S. Graham, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase, vice Fleming, who retires. 14th Foot—T. Hamilton, Gen to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ellerton, who retires. 19th Foot—Lieut. W. Dillon, from the 32d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Byrne, who exchanges. 21st Foot—Capt. G. W. Nicolls, from the 67th Foot, to be Capt. vice Mackenzie, who exchanges. 31st Foot—D. S. Robertson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Douglas, promoted in the 93d Foot 32 Foot—Lieut. S. Byrne, from the 19th Foot, to be Lieut. vice. Dillon, who exchanges. 41st Foot—Ensign A. Sadlier to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Dorvall, who retires; Ensign A. Stewart, from the 93th Foot, to be Ensign vice Sadlier. 52d Foot—Lieut. G. Murray to be Capt. by purchase, vice Twopeny who retires; Ensign F. Carden to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Murray; J. Archalall, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Carden. 56th Foot—T. W. Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hunter, deceased, 58th Foot—Lieut. A. M Hay, from the 78th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. H. Rowan, who retires upon half-pay unattached. 67th Foot—Capt. A. Mackenzie, from the 21st Foot, to be Capt. vice Nicholls, who exchanges 76th Foot—Ensign W. H. M. Simmons to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Ferns, appointed Adjutant; G. R Hopkins, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Simmons: C. O'Donogne, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Phipps, deceased; J. A. M'Queen, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dickenson, deceased; Lieutenant J. G. Ferns to be Adjutant, vice R. W. Hopkins, deceased. 78th Foot—Lieut. C. Pattinson, from half-pay unattached, to be Lieut. vice Hay, appointed to the 58th Foot; C. Skrine, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pattinson, promoted; Lieut. C. Pattinson to be Adjt. vice Eddington, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 82d Foot—Capt. J. Du Vernet, from the 87th Foot, to be Capt. vice Duckett, who exchanges. 87th Foot—Capt. G. F. Duckett, from the 82d Foot, to be Capt. vice Du Vernet, who exchanges. 88th Foot—Paymaster D. Fay, from half-pay of the 30th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice B. Heath, who retires upon half-pay. 93d Foot—Ensign G. Douglas, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice the Hon. W. B. Macdonald, who retires. 97th Foot—Ensign R. B. Giveen to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Yard, who retires; F. Burton, Gen. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Giveen. 99th Foot—C. Colby, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Stewart, appointed to the 41st Foot.

Hospital Staff—Staff-Surg. M. M. Mahoney, M. D. to be Assist. Inspector of Hospitals, vice J. F. Clarke, promoted.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 28.—Corps of Royal Engineers—First Lieut. H. O. Crawley to be Second Capt. vice Hotham, retired on half-pay; Second Lieut. F. Lemessurier to be First Lieut. vice Crawley.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 6.—6th Dragoon Guards—Cornet L. Z. Cox to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hawkins, who retires; P. Buchanan, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cox. 1st Dragoons—Cornet L. Palk to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Madden, who retires; A. Ricketts, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Palk. 3d Light Drags.—Ensign G. Webb, from the 64th Foot, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Grey, deceased. 1st Foot—Assist. Surg. J. Hutchison, from the 11th Light Drags. to be Surg. vice J. B. Kell, who retires upon half-pay. 2d Foot—Ensign D. J. Dickinson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Sparke deceased; Ensign T. Addison to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Nixon, deceased; L. J. M'Pherson, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dickinson; C. Darby, Gent. to be Ensign vice Addison. 45th Foot—Capt. F. O. Montgomery to be Major by purchase, vice Webb, who retires; Lieut. J. Stawell to be Capt. by purchase, vice Montgomery; Ensign E. L. Tickell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Stawell; W. C. Armstrong, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tickell. 58th Foot—Lieut. J. Charlewood to be Capt. by purchase, vice Henry, who retires; Ensign S. Oakeley to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Charlewood; G. W. Patey, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Oakeley. 64th Foot—Quartermaster Sergt. J. Howes, to be Quartermaster, vice J. Carr, who retires upon half-pay. 92d Foot—Lieut. Pitcairn to be Capt. by purchase, vice Buckley, who retires; Ensign A. P. Miller to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Pitcairn; T. W. Davies, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Miller; Sergt. Major J. Forbes to be Quartermaster, vice J. Calder, who retires.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Sept. 9.—Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieut. O. B. Mackie, to be First Lieut. vice Hooper, deceased.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOLLOWING VESSELS HAVE ARRIVED FROM INDIA.

August 12.—*Overland Mail (via Falmouth) from Bombay, 23d June.*—Charles Heartley, Hopper, Bengal, Downs; Cove, Palmer, Bengal, Downs; Earl Grey, Mawson, Bengal, Liverpool.—14. Sophia, M'Nair, Bengal, Portsmouth; Mercury, Hatton, Singapore, Kings-bridge. 15. Cherub, Matthews, Ceylon, Salcombe.—17. Orion, Vander Linden, Batavia, Portsmouth.—20. Catherine, Evans, Bengal, Brighton; Alexander, Ramsay, Bengal, Downs; Mary Ann Peters, Roberts, Bengal, Liverpool; Jeannette, Philippine, Batavia, Falmouth. 21. Harrison, Surplen, Mauritius, Portsmouth; William Gray, Scudder, Batavia, Portsmouth; Stadt, Amsterdam, Batavia, Channel.—22. North Briton, Fyall, Sourabaya, Portsmouth.—24. George Heriet, Hooge, Batavia, Dover.—26. Admiral Jan. Evertson, Batavia, Brighton.—28. Fairy Queen, Cousens, Ceylon, Kingsbridge; Helena Christina, Batavia, Brighton.—29. Higginson, Heath, Bombay, Liverpool; St. George, Weakner, Java, Cowes; Carolina, Jacobson, Java, Cowes; India Mail (4th July), *via* Marseilles.—30. Mary Imrie, Boyd, Mauritius, Torbay; Tartar, Nicholls, Batavia, Downs; Neponset, Leach, Sumatra, Downs; Kolt. Koopman, Batavia, Lizard.—31. China, Biddle, Bengal, Wight; Thomas Blyth, Cowley, Mauritius, Wight; Batavia, Pronk, Batavia, Wight; Elizabeth Antoinette, Veer, Batavia, Dungeness.—September 2. Eliza Scott, Balleny, Madagascar, Downs.—3. W. S. Hamilton, Brown, Siam, Downs; Merlin, Thompson, Batavia, Cowes.—5. Mary Taylor, Williams, Bengal, Downs; Bolten, Young, Bombay, Portland; Ystroom,——Batavia, Beachy Head.—6. Persia, Stevens, Ceylon, Hastings.—7. Earl of Dalhousie, Watt, Singapore, Downs; Morley, Evans, Bombay, Portsmouth; Mandarin, Donald, Batavia, Plymouth.—9. Globe, Hopper, Bengal, Downs; Hindoo, M'Gill, Bengal, Liverpool; Advocate, Wilkinson, Bengal, Romney; Eliza, Mann, Bombay, Downs; Overland Mails (*via* Falmouth) of 26th May and 4th July, from Bombay.—10. Zebra, Halm, Batavia, Hastings.—13. Paragon, Coleman, Bengal, Downs; Lord Auckland, Frazer, Bengal, Swanage; Sarah, Dawson, Java, Comes; Elephanta, Edie, Mauritius, Brighton.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE SAILED FOR INDIA.

September 1.—Lady East, Robinson, Bombay, Gravesend; La Belle Alliance, Arckott, Cape, Gravesend.—August 30th. Rio packet, Dench, Muscat, Torbay,—26. Friends, Arnold, Singapore, Liverpool.—23. Isabella, Dickinson, Mauritius, Shields.—29. True Briton, Consett, Cape and Madras, Gravesend.—22. Theseus, Gayner, Bengal, Liverpool.—15. Fifteen, Dangerfield Mauritius, Marseilles.—25. Norfolk, M'Gildowney, Mauritius, Downs.—24. Seymour, Morton, Bengal, Liverpool.—22. Patima, Fethers, Bombay, Liverpool; Thomas Lee, Wolff Mauritius, Liverpool.—25. Windsor, Nesbitt, Bengal, Portsmouth.—24. Mary Ann, Tarbutt, Madras, Portsmouth.—25. Carnatic, Voss, Madras, Portsmouth.—21. Richmond, Hyne, Cape and Bengal, Downs.—August 19. Sultana, Lyell, Batavia and Singapore, Liverpool.—23. Edinburgh, Patterson, Bengal, Downs.—14. Frances Ann, Hay, China, Liverpool,—13. Aden, Ponsonby, China, Liverpool; Meg Merrilies, Skinner, Mauritius, Downs.—15. Wellington, Liddell, Cape and Madras, Portsmouth; Scotia, Campbell, Bengal, Portsmouth; London, Adamson, Bengal, Liverpool.—12. Sir Edward Paget, Campbell, Bombay, Portsmouth.—13. Imogene, Downes, Bengal, Liverpool.—16. John Calvin, Abercrombie, Bengal, Greenwich.—September 2 Balfour,——, Bombay, Liverpool.—11. Richard Bell, Millmann, Bengal, Downs.—6. Elora, Blair, Bengal, Greenock.—11. Lady East, Robinson, Bombay, Portsmouth.—9. La Belle Alliance, Arckoll, Cape and Bombay, Portsmouth.—4. Juliana, Parker, Mauritius, Downs; Paragon, Cook, Cape and Mauritius, Downs.—5. Penang, Cumming, China, Liverpool.—4. Rio Packet, Dench, Muscat, Torbay.—5 Calypso, Smith, Mauritius, Marseilles.—9. Duke of Argyll, Bristow, Madras, Torbay.—10. Isabella, Dickinson, Mauritius, Plymouth.—4. Venerable, M'Coag, Mauritius, Downs.—8. True Briton, Consitt, Cape and Madras, Portsmouth.—Aug. 31. Ruby, Myhill, Mauritius, Marseilles.—Sep. 9. Vernon, Denny, Bengal, Downs.—12. Thos. Grenville, Thornhill, Madras and Bengal, Gravesend; M. S. Elphinstone, Jolly, Bengal, Gravesend.—6. Exmouth, Warren, Bengal, Downs.—15. Denny, Bengal, Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Windsor*—Colonel Hodgson and nieces; Mrs. Davidson and family; Captain Mrs. A. M'Dougall, B 73d N. I.; Mr. Durand and family Mrs. Cragg; Messrs. Berford, Higginson, Pulman, Young, Gould, and Officers commanding troops

Per *Carnatic* Captain and Mrs. Yates, Nizam's service; Dr. and Mrs. Smith and family, M. Estab.; Lieut. and Mrs. Russell, M. 22d N. I.; Mrs. Kensington and family; Miss Browning; Mrs. Brown; Messrs. Markman, Maddison, Longcraft, Tripe, Burn, Comyn, and Hughes.

Per *Richmond*—Mrs. Hodges, child, and servant; Captain Hodges, B. N. I.; Alexander Wallace, F. Pohmellar, and R. Tidmarsh, Esqrs., merchants; Lieut. John Sutherland, 56th B. N. I.; Lieut. Trail, B. Engineers; Lieut. Reid, B. Artillery; Hugh Davidson; Mr. F. W. Bennett, late Quartermaster Spanish Legion.

Per *True Briton*.—Mr. and Mrs. James Scott; Captain and Mrs G. Hamond, 51 M. N. I.; Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Atkinson, 19th M. N. I.; Capt. and Mrs. G. Middlecoat, M. Artillery; Assist.-Surg. and Mrs. G. W. Eyre, M. M. Estab.; Mr. A. Scots; Mr. Purvis: Mr. Hart; Mr. Pillans; Mr. Falls; Mr. Finlay; Lieut. J. C. Frese, 32d M. N. I. For Madeira—Mr. and Mrs. Haddlestone and party For the Cape Dr. Schultz

Per *Duke of Argyll*—Mrs. Trevor Spencer and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. S. Bruere, M. C. S; Mr. and Mrs W. Morehead, M. C. S.; Mrs. Cooke; Mrs. Street; Miss Morehead; Miss Robson; Messrs. Bond, Caliow, and Phillips; two Misses M'Leod; Messrs. Morris. For Madeira—Mr. Marshall, Mr. Wood and party.

Per *Wellington*—Captain and Mrs Rose, 50th M. N. I.; Captain and Mrs. Strettell, M. 1st Cavalry; Captain and Mrs. Bates, 40th N. I; Captain and Mrs. Henderson, M. Engineers; Dr. M'Kenna; Messrs. Rich, Ansley, Wood, Fraser, Crewe, and Young; and seven steerage passengers. For the Cape—Major Mitchell; J. Ebden, Esq.; Mr. Voght; Mr. Martin; and six steerage passengers. For. Madeira—W. Park, Esq.

Per *Edinburgh*—Lieut. and Mrs. Marsden; Dr. and Mrs. Finch; Mr. and Mrs. Grimes; Miss Hughes; Mr Morgan; Major Gardner and lady; Dr. and Mrs. Morrice; Capt Stevens; Mrs. Campbell; Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford; Mr. Gordon; Mr. Mann.

Per *Vernon*—Capt. Denny; Lieut. and Mrs. A. Tucker, 9th B. L. C.; Ensign and Mrs H. Hastings, 55th regt. B. N. I.; Lieut. and Mrs. N. Palmer, 54th B. N. I.; Lieut. and Mrs. F. Collyer, 5th B. L. C.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Neave, B. C. S.; Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie; Capt. and Mrs. White; H. Chapman and family; Lieut. W. H. Delmain, B. Artillery; Capt. R. M. Hunter; Misses. Lloyd and Lethbridge; Messrs. Maconochie, Mitford, A. Hunter, Gilmore, and Brodhurst. To embark at the Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, B. C. S. and family.

Per *Marion*.—Capt. and Mrs. N. D. Barton, 6th B. L. C.; Capt. Charles Garret, 9th B. L. C.; Lieut. and Mrs. E. Norman, 39th M. N. I.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Luryens; Major A. Derville, 31st M. N. I.; Lieut. J. Scott Horsburgh, 32d B. N. I.; Mrs. Webber; Miss Grant; Messrs. (2) Davies, Fletcher. Trist, Brutton, M'Ewen, and Wilkinson.

La Belle Alliance, Arckoll for the Cape, and Bengal.—General De la Motte and family; Captain and Mrs. Hocken Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Gell; Mr. Herriek; Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Thomas; Mr. Ludwag; Miss Nesbitt.

Per *Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, for Madras and Bengal, Captain and Mrs. Fawcett, H. M. 55th regt. commanding the troops; Mrs. Col. Hitchins, Miss Hitchins, Miss C. Hichins; Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill, B. C. S. Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. and Mrs. Hallet, M. C. S. Mrs. Shawe; Mr. Melvill, Writer; Mr. Mr. Smith, Assistant Surgeon in charge of troops; Ensign John G. Schaw, H. M. 55th; Ensign W. F. Dikson, H. M. 62nd; Ensign H. Braddel Croker, H. M. 57th; Mr Heathorn, Cadet; Mr. Maling with detachment consisting of 230 men.

Per *Lady Flora*, Ford, for Madras, to sail on the 20th September.—Colonel and Mrs. Letheridge; Mrs. General Pearce; Mrs. Sladen; Miss Ellar; Colonel Middell; Rev. Mr. Knox; Mrs. Lascelles and family; Miss Hutchinson? Mr. Cood; Mr. Riddell; Mr. Greentree; Ensign H. P. Keigldy, 49th M. N. I. with a detachment consisting of 170 men.

Per *Zenobia* Owen, for Calcutta.—T. B. Bayley, Esq. B. C. S. for the Cape; Miss Sherwills Mr. Parker.

Per *Walmer Castle*, M. C. Close, for Calcutta.—Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Lloyd; Miss Magow; Lieut. Magow; Mrs. Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. Lamb; Dr. and Mrs. Tweddel; Mr. Mitchell; Captain Hunt; Mr. Ayre; Lieut. Scott, H. M. 31st.

Per *Bland*, T. Callan, for Bengal. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Grant; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith; Captain and Mrs. H. C. Reynolds; Ensign Fortye, H. M. 44th Regt.; Mr. Ronald.

Per *Repulse*, W. Beckford for Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Lushington; Captain and Mrs. G. A. Smith; Lieut. and Mrs. Reynold; Mr. and Mr Durand; Mr. Easton; Mr. Pryce with a detachment consisting of 400 men.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd Sept. at Gloucester Place Southsea, Portsmouth the lady of Capt, Robert Moresby, Indian Navy, of a daughter and son.

On the 30th August, at Osnabargh Street, Regent's Park, the lady of John Johnson, late of Calcutta, of a son.

On the 31st August, at Kensington, the lady of Benjamin Williams, Esq., of the Madras Medical Service of a son.

On the 6th inst., Mrs. Charles Trevor of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., the lady of Major J. S. Winfield, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, on the 3rd Sept., the Right Hon. Lord Ellmaine to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M. P., Recorder of London.

On the 5th inst. William Nelson Beechey Esq., (son of the late Sir William Beechey,) to Maria, second daughter of J. W. Liddiard, Esq.

The Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M. P., youngest son the late Earl Berkeley, to the Hon. Mer. Talbot.

On the 31st ult., at Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. Abner W. Brown, John Dangerfield, Esq., Suffolk-street, Pall-mall-east, and of Connaught-square, to Francis Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Walter Trevelyan, Esq., of Nether-witto-hall, Northumberland, and granddaughter of the late Sir George Trevelyan, Bart.

On the 28th ult., at the house of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet of Frankfort, by the Rev. Sir Thomas Grey Cullum, Bart., chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Hon. Mary Stuart, third daughter of General Lord Forbes, to Charles Benjamin Lee, Esq., of the Abbey, Knaresborough, and at the same time, the Hon. Isabella Drummond, fifth daughter of Lord Forbes, to the Baron Earnest de Poellnitz, Capitaine et Gentilhomme d'Honneur a la Court due Duc Regnant de Saxe Coburg.

At Walton-park, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the 29th ult., Boyd McDonald, Esq. Glasgow, to Anne Cunningham, second daughter of Major James Campbell, of Walton-park, H. E. I. C. S.

At Cheltenham, on the 27th ult., by the Hon. and very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, the Rev. Charles Bushe, second son of the Right Hon. the Chief Justice of Ireland, to Emmeline Egerton, second daughter of Captain Sir Josiah Coghil, Bart., R. N., of Belvedere-house, county of Dublin.

At Ealing, Charles H. Delamaine, Esq., Capt. 3d Bombay Cavalry, to Isabella, daughter of G. Evans, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Leamington, on the 4th Sept., Thomas Gowan Vibart, Esq., of the Bengal civil Service.

On the 4th Sept., aged 28, Emma, second daughter of the late Rev. James-Lee Warner, of Walsingham, Norfolk.

On the 6th Sept., at Nutwood-lodge, Gatton, Surrey, Lady Jemima Bentinck.

On the 30th August, aged 78, Solomon Pollock, Esq., a constant exhibitor in the Royal Academy during half a century.

On the 8th Sept., at Merton-hall, Norfolk, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Walsingham.

On the 8th inst., at Little Burstead, Essex, William, youngest son of the late William Parnell.

At West Molesey, on the 9th inst., William Tobias, fourth son of David Ross, Esq., of Calcutta.

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